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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Nazis Lose Dorogobuzh; Biddle Discloses Leaks; Newton's Blackout Due

The World's Day—February 24, 1942

The War: Dorogobuzh Falls to Russians

Russia: Soviet capture of Dorogobuzh, 50 miles from Smolensk, was reported by Moscow. Doubt was cast on unconfirmed reports, presumably emanating from Berlin via the Vichy Radio, which told of a large-scale Russian counteroffensive which was driving the Nazis out of the Leningrad sector. [Page 6.]

Africa: British desert patrols operating south and south west of Tmimi, Libya, routed small enemy parties, Cairo said.

China: Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese generalissimo, who has just returned from a trip to India to secure increased co-operation from Indians in the war, has accepted a seat on the Pacific War Council of the United Nations.

Java: Japanese air attacks on Java increased in intensity, as the principal Dutch island was menaced by invaders on Sumatra at one side and on Bali at the other.

Burma: British troops, now commanded by Gen. Sir Alan Hartley, commander in India, having been forced back from the Bilin river line, had only the Sittang river between them and the Burma road.

Washington: Serious Leaks Disclosed by Biddle

Serious leaks of information of a "most confidential nature" about the war program recently have occurred, Attorney General Biddle told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee in speaking for enactment of a bill to penalize divulging of confidential documents.

Members of the American Federation of Labor will buy $1,000,000,000 of defense bonds in 1942, William Green, President, said.

President Roosevelt signed a $163,794,016 deficiency appropriation bill carrying $100,000,000 for purchase of equipment and supplies for the Office of Civilian Defense.

The White House announced that President Roosevelt will place all but one of the Government's housing activities under a single administrator. The exception will be the housing division of the Federal Works Agency.

The Navy is using some ammunition made more than 10 years ago, since age "is no criterion of its effectiveness," Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the House Naval Affairs Committee. He referred to a news report quoting a naval officer in the Pacific that ammunition on his ship, made in 1930, was only 30 per cent effective.

An estimated 61,365,000 adults in the United States, or 78.1 per cent of the total possible adult audience, heard President Roosevelt's fireside chat on the war last night, the White House said.

New England: Blackout in Newton Tonight

Newton, Mass., blackout tonight will provide test for the suburban city's ARP organization. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts' Women's Defense Corps was reorganized, placing its members under semi-military discipline and barring them from serving in other civilian defense work. [Page 5.]

Governor Saltonstall said he believes motorists will reduce speed voluntarily to save tires, thereby precluding necessity of further limiting speeds. [Page 2.]

In Europe: British Cabinet Changes Completed

Britain's Cabinet will remain substantially as it now is, Prime Minister Churchill announced, following a second major reshuffle yesterday. [Page 6.]

King Boris of Bulgaria is expected to visit Berlin soon to discuss the part Bulgaria is to play in German plans for the spring, it was reported in Bern, Switzerland.

Nazi Chief of Staff, Gen. Wilhelm von Keitel, was disclosed to be in Bratislava, German-occupied Slovakia, presumably negotiating to secure more man power for the German armed forces.

Shipment of supplies to French North Africa by the United States Government was "under discussion" between Washington and London as a result of British charges that German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is obtaining matériel through Tunisia.

The Rev. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, was nominated by King George VI to succeed the Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang as Archbishop of Canterbury. [Page 6.]

India's political freedom is "favored" by the British Government, Viscount Cranborne, Colonial Secretary, stated in the House of Lords. He declared that the British Government welcomed the message of Chiang Kai-shek to the Indian Government. "He expressed himself in favor of India's political freedom and so are we," the Secretary said.

Americas: Women, Children Leave Aruba

Women and children departed voluntarily from Aruba in the Caribbean for the South American mainland. A large oil refinery on the island was shelled recently by German submarines.

Nicaragua is solidly aligned beside the United States, President Anastasio Somoza declared in response to a Tokyo news dispatch that Central American nations will be directly attacked if they do not break with the United States.

Opening of Costa Rican schools was ordered postponed by the Government because of Axis submarine activities in the Caribbean. Authorities explained they wished to avoid concentrations of children while there might be danger of air raids along with submarine attacks.

National: Liner Normandie Not Sabotaged

Cause of the fire which wrecked the former French liner Normandie was not sabotage but sparks from a worker's acetylene torch, the Navy, the New York District Attorney's office, and New York City fire officials reported.

Sheppard Field, largest Air Corps technical school in the United States, which nine months ago was a plain wheat field at Wichita Falls, Texas, graduated its first class of airplane mechanics.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Huge Wastage To City Is Put Up to Mayor

Fin. Com. cites perpetual inventory now going to waste—Up to Tobin to force economy it says.

Waste of nearly $300,000 of federal funds, plus an unstated amount of city money, in formation of a perpetual inventory system which today is uselessly gathering dust at Boston City Hall was disclosed in the annual report of the Boston Finance Commission in the hands of state and city officials today.

The Commission warned that if steps are not taken immediately to keep the huge pile of master sheets up to date, the big investment of money and effort will be utterly worthless.

Disclosure of this situation, which the Commission laid squarely at the door of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, came in a report in which the Commission named specifically a number of varied ways in which city officials could save the taxpayers money and end wanton inefficiency if they have a mind to do so.

The report left the impression that thousands of dollars could easily be saved if city personnel would follow standards of ordinary efficiency.

Points to Stolen Equipment

Pointing out that much city-owned equipment is listed "only in the memory of the employees who purchased it" and reminding observers that theft of such items has been frequent, the Commission emphasized the need for a system of perpetual inventory to keep track of equipment.

The report relates how $294,360 of Work Projects Administration funds were spent prior to 1939 in listing all such property, in preparation for keeping a perpetual check of new purchases and of consumption.

However, no one was specifically charged with keeping the inventory. Department heads resented the innovation, imposed upon them by the City Auditor, who had charge of the original project. They failed to co-operate in keeping the proper information flowing in.

Result is that the system has collapsed, is today becoming worthless, and will become a permanent loss unless quickly resurrected and brought up to date. Pointing out that no department head has suf-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Axis Submarine Shells Pacific Coast; Roosevelt: War Will Be Taken to Enemy; Britain Favors Freedom for India

President tells nation U. S. resources are being felt but dark days are not over.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 —President Roosevelt, in a full and frank report to the country last night on two and one-half months of the war, gave significant reasons for his bold forecast that the United Nations will soon have the offensive.

Though candidly warning that dark days are ahead, that more ground may be lost, more reverses sustained before the tide turns, the President gave a considerable basis for his assurance that the time can now be seen when the fighting will be taken to the enemy.

The White House announced today that a radio survey showed that more than 61,000,000 Americans listened to Mr. Roosevelt's address and that the flow of telegrams and telephone calls were almost unanimously commendatory. In part, his address was a geography lesson on how the war can and cannot be fought—delivered to the largest geography class any teacher has ever lectured.

The evidence which Mr. Roosevelt gave to the nation in substantiation of his confidence that the United Nations will shortly be taking powerful offensive measures was this:

After a last-minute check-up with Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, the President was able to state that the huge arms productions goals of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks and 8,000,000 tons of shipping this year are being attained.

The vast industrial resources of the United States are beginning to be felt and will give the Allies, not slight, but overwhelming superiority in matériel.

Despite all the losses at Pearl

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Text of President Roosevelt's address to nation on progress of the war: Page 8.

International

A President Teaches a Class in Geography

President Roosevelt, in his radiocast to the nation last night, referred frequently to the map of the world and asked his listeners to follow his address with the aid of their own maps. He pointed out, for example, that if the United States withdrew its forces from the outposts to its own shores, the course of the Axis powers against the United Nations would be made easier.

Storms and torpedoes take toll of seven American ships over holidays.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Waves of today's world-wide war beat against America's coasts, as President Roosevelt warned in his last night's war address they would do with increasing fury.

The Pacific Coast, startled by the shelling by an Axis submarine of an oil field and refinery —even as the President spoke— began rounding up its aliens in strategic zones as ordered by the President.

The Atlantic Coast, adding today another tanker, the American-owned Republic, to its week-end losses of at least two tankers, a freighter and the Coast Guard cutter Alexander Hamilton, heard that the destroyer Truxtun and the cargo ship Pollux were ashore off the rocky coast of Newfoundland, pounded to pieces in a roaring gale.

Newfoundland:

The United States destroyer Truxtun and the cargo ship Pollux have been pounded to pieces off the rocky east coast of Newfoundland in a roaring gale, the Navy Department in Washington announced, with a loss of at least 189 officers and men.

Among those lost was Lieut. Commander Ralph Hickox, who commanded the destroyer, an old four-stacker of World War I vintage. The commander of the stores ship, the Pollux, was not identified but the Navy reported him safe.

The heavy loss of life was attributed to the fact that the two ships, constituting a portion of a convoy, were torn to wreck under the merciless battering of wind and wave very quickly after they ran aground.

The double disaster occurred in daylight but visibility was extremely low. The frothy currents set up by the dashing of the waters against rocks and reefs made the coastline indistinct and regular aids to navigation were obscured by low sweeping scud. The point at which the ships went aground was described as near the entrance to Lawrence Harbor on which is located the town of Lawrence, Newfoundland.

Residents of that place were praised by the Navy for their heroic efforts in ulling such men as survived through the icy storm tossed seas to safety.

The certain fatalities aboard the Truxtun were placed at 7 officers and 90 men and there was a possibility that three more fatalities would be confirmed later, the Navy said. Lost aboard the Pollux were 1 officer and 91 men.

The Truxtun was the same type of old destroyer as the Reuben James which was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic off Iceland with the loss of 100 officers and men last fall.

The normal complement of the Pollux, a new 6,085-ton merchant vessel which has been taken over by the Navy only last year, was not given.

West Coast:

United States Army and Navy aircraft and surface vessels have started a search for the enemy submarine which shelled the Bankline Oil Refinery near Ellwood, Calif., last night.

A War Department communiqué said damage from the shelling was slight, and no casualties were reported. The submarine, apparently Japanese, fired 25 rounds of five-inch shells at the refinery, the Department said.

Witnesses said the shells, presumably of the shrapnel type, exploded large volumes of dirt from beaches and pastures, frightened horses—but hit only one well. The pumping plant and derrick of that well were damaged. However, no fires were started. No one was killed or injured.

It was the first attack upon United States soil in this war, although Japanese submarines off the Pacific Coast and German submarines off the Atlantic have sunk some ships and damaged others.

Once before, in the World War, a German submarine disguised as a freighter, shelled the mainland in an attack on a tug and a string of barges off Orleans, Mass.

Witnesses said the first shell was fired at 7:10 p. m. (10:10 p. m., E. W. T.) and that the attack continued until 7:35 p. m.

The coast was blacked out at 8 p. m., from Goleta 25 miles south of Santa Barbara to Carpenteria. Radios were silenced in the re-

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Speedy Action on India Forecast; Java Braced for Japanese Invasion

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—India's long struggle for political independence appeared today to be moving toward at least partial realization.

There were indications that announcement of a change in India's status would be made soon, perhaps this week.

In a dramatic statement to the House of Lords today, Viscount Cranborne, Colonial Secretary, declared that the British Government "is in favor of India's political freedom."

"His Majesty's Government welcomes the message of Chiang Kai-shek to the Indian Government," Lord Cranborne said. "We are glad that there should be the closest understanding between the Indian and Chinese people. Chiang Kai-shek urged India to rally to the cause of liberty and so do we."

Plan Up to India

Lord Cranborne indicated significantly, however, that it was the responsibility of Indian leaders to "devise some scheme which would be satisfactory to all."

An offer of immediate Dominion status to India is not regarded as beyond possibility, however, now that the new Cabinet has begun to function with Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Clement R. Attlee and others exerting a strong liberalizing influence. But it is considered more likely that some degree of self government will be granted to India now and full Dominion status held up until the end of the war.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is studying various proposals for solving the Indian problem.

One of the radically original proposals now being seriously studied by the Prime Minister is that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Indian

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

India demands full equality as price of all-out war effort: Page 7.

China Gets Place On Pacific Council

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 24

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has accepted an invitation to join the Pacific War Council, Prime Minister Churchill announced in the House of Commons today.

Already represented on the Pacific War Council are Britain, the Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, and Australia. Its headquarters are in London.

The Chinese Generalissimo was one of the original members of the Allied Command of the Southwest Pacific, as Supreme Commander of the forces in China, Thailand, and Indo-China.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the decisive naval victory of a combined Dutch and American fleet over the Japanese off Bali eased the situation for Java somewhat, the continued appearance of Japanese bombers over the island left the Java islanders no doubt but that the critical moment of attack was not far off.

The Japanese are one mile from Java at the east end, on Bali. They are not much more than 20 miles from the west end on Sumatra, where they occupied Tandjoenkarang, just north of the southern port of Telok Betoeng. Two large islands at the southern end of Sumatra, Bangka and Billiton, also were reported in their possession. The Japanese, therefore, have ample airfield space within easy reach of the 600-mile-long Java.

What the brilliant naval victory of the United Nations did achieve was to scatter the fleet on which the landing force on Bali depends for supplies. Also, American bombers, now operating in this area in some force, have effectively interfered with the Japanese in their use of the Denpasar airfield on southeastern Bali. The main danger for the Allied airmen is Japanese attacks on their airfields which, since the naval victory, have been incessant.

However, the Japanese advance on the 1,000-mile island of Sumatra makes an attempt at invasion possible at any moment and elaborate preparations have been made to destroy everything of value on Java. Meanwhile, though results of the naval-air victory are incomplete, the Netherlands Command reported that at least 8 and probably 10 Japanese bombers and fighters were shot down, while between 20 and 36 ships were damaged or sunk.

Japanese preoccupation with the islands has not eased the pressure on Burma, although it appears to have lightened the load on General MacArthur in the Philippines. In Burma, the British, who were placed under the command of Gen. Sir Alan Hertley, Commander in India, were forced back to the west bank of the Sittang River only 20 miles from the Rangoon-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

New Strikes Reported in N. E.; One of Oldest Near Settlement

While several new strikes turned up today in New England, making idle workers approach 3,000, in the face of President Roosevelt's appeal for uninterrupted production, the oldest strike in this region finally came to the verge of settlement.

On appeal of the War Labor Board, the 15-week walkout at the E-Z Mills, Inc., of Bennington, Vt., squared away for quick termination.

Threat of a strike among workers producing gas masks at the Acushnet Mills at New Bedford, Mass., caused the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to rush one of its staff of men into the city this morning.

A strike of 120 clothing workers in a coat company at Gloucester, Mass., was also reported at the State House today. Yesterday a number stayed away from their jobs at cotton mills in New Bedford, because of a dispute over payment of extra time on the holiday.

The biggest tieup in New England continued to be the strike of raihwear workers in Greater Boston. The total out today was 2,300, according to Jack Halpern, Regional Director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. He declared the union was willing to arbitrate everything. At the State House, it was said the employers wanted restrictions on arbitration of the wage issue. Another session is to be held this afternoon with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Termination of the record wartime strike at the E-Z Mills of Bennington will crack a hard nut. The sole issue is the union shop. An official of the company said today by long distance that he had wired the War Labor Board Saturday of the company's willingness to send a representative to Washington, and to co-operate to the fullest extent in resuming production.

The union and the management confer this afternoon. The company normally employs 430, and has been working a force of a little less than 200, due to the strike. The mills are making underwear on two government contracts and report they are up to date on these jobs.

However, there is more self-restraint today than in ordinary times on the part of unions and employers in the effort to keep production going, reported Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

"Organized labor in New England is generally recognizing its responsibility for turning out essential materials," Dr. Myers said. "Both workers and their leaders are usually very hesitant about striking, because of adverse public opinion, for one thing.

"They are seeking to iron out their disputes some other way, even if it takes longer.

"There are very few strikes in New England today. The last report of the United States Conciliation Service on disputes here shows a number of strike threats, but does not name any actual strikes.

"Threats of striking doubtless will be numerous. These will commonly be made to get prompt action by the Conciliation Service or the War Labor Board. The unions know that the way to get quick action before any government labor relations agency is to take a strike vote."

Churchill: Japan Rules Sea-Air, But . . .

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that Japan rules the air and is exercising a temporary and "waning command of the sea" in the area of its operations, but he predicted a final victory, which he said might come unexpectedly, over the Axis.

The Japanese also are employing numerically superior land forces of about 26 divisions—probably 390,000 combat troops and 100,000 additional men in supply and auxiliary forces—in the ABDA (American, British, Dutch, Australian) area, he added, and their command of the air "makes it costly and difficult for our air reinforcements to establish themselves and secure dominance."

Efforts to reinforce the area are further complicated by Britain's "very heavy" shipping losses since 1939, losses which he admitted had shown a most serious increase in the last two months.

"Our anti-U-boat flotillas and naval light forces of all kinds are strained to the utmost limit," he asserted.

Thus, as a result of Japan's entry into the war, Britain must reckon with "an evident prolongation of the war"—perhaps until 1943 or 1944.

But he announced that he shortly would submit a scheme for postwar reconstruction because "we cannot be sure as in the last war that victory may not come upon us unexpectedly."

Even without sensational victories, he suggested a successful conclusion of the war might come for the United Nations through the effects of attrition.

"It would not be necessary even to push back the German lines over all the territory they have absorbed. Germany might be defeated more fatally in the fourth or fifth year of the war than if the Allies had marched into Berlin in the first year," he said.

He declared that "if we can look forward across" the initial setbacks since Japan entered the war "we can see very clearly that our position has been enormously improved not only in the last two years but in the last few months."

He said he had no more news of what had happened at Singapore, upon the fall of which he would "not attempt to pass judgment, which would be an unseasonable and a very ungracious task."

Referring to the increased shipping losses, he asserted that "from the moment Japan attacked we set in motion in the Far East naval forces, aircraft, troops and equipment on a scale limited only by the available shipping."

He said Britain's shipping losses since 1939, when "the war began, have been very heavy."

After predicting a "final victory" for the United Nations, he said: "The ordeals through which we have to pass will be tormenting and protracted. But if everyone goes on with unrelenting effort and resolve and we do not weary by the war or fail our Allies, we have the right to look forward across a good many months of sorrow and suffering to a happy and reasonable prospect—to complete and final victory."

He said Britain must prepare for "an evident prolongation of the war through intervention of Japan," but he added that "preliminary work for the postwar period must go forward because we cannot be sure as in the last war that victory may not come upon us unexpectedly."

Governor Hopes Motorists Will Keep Speeds Voluntarily Under Forty

Goodwin Asks Top Speed Be Cut to Forty

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today expressed satisfatcion that Massachusetts motorists are traveling at a very much slower rate to save their tires and gasoline.

This statement came in answer to a proposal by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that motorists be forced to cut their speed to not more than 40 miles an hour on the open road and 25 miles an hour in congested areas. The Goodwin proposal came as the Registrar expresed concern over the mounting automobile fatal accident record.

The Governor said that the only way such limits could be established legally would be through an Executive order. He added: "I don't want to issue one unless I have to."

He proposed that the motorists be given another period of time to prove that they, themselves, are traveling very much slower.

Massachusetts passenger cars will have a March quota of 2,847 new tires and 2,383 new tubes while 6,747 new tires and 7,563 new tubes have been alloted for trucks and busses, Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, announced today.

In addition, 2,904 retreads have been set aside for trucks in Massachusetts during March, Mr. Joyce said. As in February, no retreads are available for passenger cars of any kind.

The March new tire quota for passenger cars constitutes an increase of 914 over February, while the tube quota is 665 higher. A total of 2,782 more new tires are available for trucks in March as compared to February, while the tube quota represents an increase of 783.

County	Pas'er Quota Tires	Pas'er Quota Tubes	Truck and Bus Quota Tires	Truck and Bus Quota Tubes	Retread Quota t'ds
Barnstable	39	33	158	178	68
Berkshire	93	78	252	283	108
Bristol	220	184	569	640	245
Dukes	5	4	24	27	10
Essex	330	276	714	802	307
Franklin	45	38	147	165	63
Hampden	231	193	548	616	236
Hampshire	54	45	159	179	68
Middlesex	671	562	1375	1545	593
Nantucket	2	2	15	17	6
Norfolk	305	255	433	487	186
Plymouth	138	115	362	407	157
Suffolk	370	310	1132	1272	487
Worcester	344	288	859	865	370

Huge Wastage To City Is Put Up to Mayor

Continued from Page 1

ficient authority to impose discipline on his colleagues, the Commission asserts that only if the Mayor himself orders all deartment heads to co-operate, and imposed dire penalties if they don't can the system be made a success.

This challenge today rested in the hands of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Other Ways to Save

Various other ways to save City money were pointed out by the Commission.

The City Hospital "lacks administrative control," and proposed improvements in the laundry plant, the control of linen, and control of consumable supplies in that department are stalled "at dead center," with consequent waste of money and energy, the Commission charged.

"Loose practices in issuing orders for materials and supplies" still prevail in the City Purchasing Department, which at present has no department head, the Commission went on. There is "complete lack of standardization" and "several departments are found using various grades of supplies for the same purpose," it was charged. Although some department heads are not guilty of inefficiency and shabby methods in requisitioning of materials, others are "outstanding offenders," the Commission held.

With vandalism costing the City tens of thousands of dollars a year, the Commission commented that this matter ought to give the Police Department "more concern than has been evident."

Scoring "inspection" methods in the City Public Works Department, the Commission asserted that "specifications in the City's paving contracts mean little to either contractors or inspectors."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A meeting of especial interest to gardeners will be held by the New England Gourd Society at which George Hewitt, President of the Gardeners and Florist Club of Boston, will speak on "The Present Intest in Victory Gardens." At Horticultural Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture series, entitled "The Building of Rome," will begin this evening with a discussion on "Foundations: The Roman Empire," by Dr. Edward Kennard Rand, Pope Professor of Latin at Harvard University. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Musical Concert by the Quincy Symphony Orchestra with Frank MacDonald conducting. At the North Quincy High School, Hancock Street and East Squantum Avenue, North Quincy, at 8 p. m. There will be a small admission charge.

"Transmutation: Alchemy Comes of Age," a public lecture by Dr. John A. Timm, under the auspices of the faculty of Simmons College. Given in the main building of the college, Fenway, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Leaders of America" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Patriotic moving pictures, "Colonial Children," "A Colonial Planter," and "Washington in Virginia" will be shown in observances of Washington's birthday week. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

By a Staff Photographer

Greater Boston Cars in Retirement

Backyards have become garages for "jacked-up" automobiles whose owners are keeping their tires for summer wear. (1) Cambridge motorist looks appraisingly at place where tire will be put next spring. (2) This car in a Danvers backyard seems wrapped "for the duration." (3) A cape over the hood of this Beverly motorcar and the gold nuggets (tires to you) locked safely away in the house. (4) This Belmont youth likes to look at the car once in a while even if he can't use it till spring.

Jacked-Up Cars Fail to Halt Registration

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles is today trying to reconcile the fact that hundreds of automobiles are "jacked up" in backyards and driveways this winter to save tires with the conflicting report of 40,000 more cars operating on the State's highways this year as compared with 1941.

There seemed to be only one answer, namely, that thousands of people are now finding themselves able to have automobiles under the impact of the gigantic national defense program, whereas thousands of others are finding that they had better save their tires if they expect to do any driving next summer.

Thousands of young men going into the service are selling their cars. Thousands of men who expect to go into the service or do not care to go through the uncertainties attendant upon car ownership "for the duration" are looking around for someone to buy their cars. And automobile dealers report a brisk market with plenty of buyers and plenty of sellers.

Reports from the Registry state that Massachusetts car owners have registered well over 800,000 passenger cars and for the first time in Massachusetts history they are expecting the total to climb over 1,000,000 this year. The extra flood is expected when the cars now jacked up on wooden blocks for the winter are brought into service on April 1, the end of the first insurance quarter.

The scenes throughout the State reveal varied degrees of emotion among motorists, some of whom have never had to do without a car in 20 years, others of whom park their cars without tires under the living room windows where they can "keep an eye on the machine" and still others who have tires "good for two years at least" but just don't dare to take the chances of not being able to use the car should a transportation emergency ensue.

One householder in Beverly stated: "The old car has always seemed like a family treasure to me. But jacked up out there in the driveway it looks like a family heirloom handed down for several generations." The car had been carefully, almost tenderly, wrapped in blankets and sheets to protect it from the elements. And the tires . . . well, the householder would not give away the family secret of where they had been hidden.

A spin through Greater Boston reveals an unprecedented number of these "jacked up" cars resting for the winter. It has been estimated that 10 per cent of the State's motorists normally put their cars up for the winter months, Jan. 1 to April 1. But this year more than 25 per cent of the potential registrations are out of service. Many motorists claim that they will keep their cars jacked up for the year. Some have only reasonably good tires and would rather know that they can use the car than to wear out the tires in a few months.

Most of the cars out of service are old ones. The Registry pointed out that more than 50 per cent of the State's passenger cars are now 5 years old or older. Many are just reaching the end of their tire mileage. Presumably 25 per cent of the registered automobiles have tires good for two years or more with careful driving. And many motorists have obtained retreads and purchased used tires for reserves while they could.

Fuel Savings Sought by City

Boston's municipal employees shivered slightly at their desks this morning, but soon warmed up to the occasion as they bent to their various tasks. City Departments had launched an "all-out" effort to save fuel in the interests of the national victory drive. And, while the furnace fires were not "all out," they had been banked over the long week end, and the offices were "frigid" this morning.

The City Supply Department, which purchases the fuel, sent a communication to the various departments, requesting them to use the utmost economy in an effort to cut down the municipal fuel consumption.

Bus Fare Rise Asked

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today scheduled a public hearing on March 2 on the request of the New England Transportation Company for a 10 per cent increase in bus fares on its principal lines. Regular fares, commutation tickets, and pupils tickets would be increased under the petition filed by the Company.

Millions Loss Forecast For Tax Revenues

Massachusetts and its municipalities face a $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 loss in tax revenues in 1943, Frank J. Zeo, Research Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, predicted today.

The research expert was addressing members of a special commission established to investigate methods to counteract anticipated loss of revenue.

While the Federal Government may alter the situation by increasing grants to the State, the situation is serious, he said.

"The State and municipalities have a golden opportunity to streamline their operation, to cut out non-essential activities, Mr. Zeo stated. "This ordinarily would mean dislocation of personnel but we have a golden chance to do it now with minor dislocations and inconveniences. Employees can be transferred to departments where there are vacancies and if some are dropped, it would not be difficult to find locations for those persons in the defense industries."

Mr. Zeo stated, "We have rationing of automobiles and tires now, and sugar rationing is only a short time away. We can expect, on the basis of these facts, that the dislocation of revenue may range between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 for the State and municipalities.

"We estimate that there will be a drop of $17,000,000 in the gasoline tax in 1943, and a substantial loss, perhaps $5,000,000, in registration fees, leaving between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 in the highway fund."

He explained that debt service will take $4,200,000 and essential highway maintenance nearly $3,000,000, leaving little or no money for the Registry of Motor Vehicles, the Metropolitan District Commission and for State participation in local highway construction.

The Federation expert also predicted a reduction of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 in the general fund of the State. Furthermore, he said, increased Federal co-operation and income taxes will adversely affect State taxes.

He estimated that municipalities may lose up to $20,000,000 in real estate and property taxes.

"The Federal half of the tax picture is still hazy," he continued. "And it is still too early to make an estimate of the effect on local tax revenues."

Fish Cargoes Crowd Sales Room at Pier

More than 1,161,000 pounds of fresh fish was offered at the Boston Fish Pier today when business opened after the double holiday. This was the largest amount at one time for several weeks and dealers virtually filled every inch of the big room where sales are conducted, as they scrambled to secure some of the fresh fish.

It was the first time that any of the trawlers had come into the pier since the National War Labor Board ordered fishing operations to be resumed while the dispute that tied up the vessels for nearly six weeks and which involved the cost of war risk insurance, was submitted for arbitration.

Today's receipts were brought in by a group of six Boston trawlers and 12 other vessels, the "high liner" of which was the 40-fathom trawler, "Squall" which carried 177,400 pounds. All of the fish was snapped up quickly and wholesale dealer prices today were:

Large cod, 9 to 10 cents a pound; market cod, 10 to 11 cents; cod scrod, 8 to 9; haddock, 10 to 11; haddock scrod, 8½ to 9½; pollock, 11½ to 12½; hake, 16 to 17, and cusk, 10 to 11.

Prize Officials Named in Boston

Appointment of three prize commissioners to deal with ships captured by the United States Navy, or merchant vessels carrying letters of marque or reprisal, was announced today by Judge George C. Sweeney, Senior Justice of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

The three men are: Col. Edward O. Sampson, U. S. A., of Brookline; Edward A. Neiley of Belmont, and Commander Archibald G. Stirling, U. S. N., retired, of Boston. Appointment of the three Commissioners was simultaneous with similar action in other Atlantic coastal ports.

State Income Tax Returns Due March 2

Massachusetts income taxpayers! You have until midnight, March 2, to file your State income tax returns. Inasmuch as March 1 is Sunday, the deadline is extended one day.

As in other years, all persons making $2,000 or over must file a return. Single persons are granted a $2,000 exemption, while a married man receives a basic exemption of $2,500.

The rate is far less than the Federal income tax levy. State income taxpayers are assessed one and one-half per cent. In addition, they must pay a surtax of 13 per cerit of their tax bill. Last year the surtax was only 10 per cent.

By a Staff Photographer

Dealers Meet in Boston

Civilian defense items which have become one of the hardware store's principal stock in trade held prominent place in both the exhibits and discussions at the opening session of the forty-ninth Annual Convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association at the Hotel Statler. Top: Alice Mahern, in nurse's uniform, demonstrates an infant's gas protector to Lieut. Ann Cunningham of the Women's Defense Corps, and Maj. Leicester S. Johnston, of the Regional Office of the First Civilian Defense Area. Bottom: Major Johnston and Miss Mahern examine a gas mask designed for noncombatants.

Modern Hardware Emporiums May Look Like Village Stores

The familiar American hardware store—at least for the duration of the war—is likely to resemble the old-fashioned country store with silk stockings, cosmetics, and notions occupying space where sundry gadgets now unobtainable were once displayed.

This was the opinion expressed by hardware men attending the forty-ninth Annual Convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association which opened a three-day session at the Hotel Statler today.

In order to survive this period when such familiar hardware items as mechanical and ice refrigerators, radios, domestic laundry equipment, and vacuum cleaners will be unavailable hardware dealers are turning to these other lines as a means of survival, Russell R. Mueller, Executive Secretary of the Hardware Dealers Association said.

Asked to list some of the things that John Consumer is going to have trouble getting the hardware men named the following: locks, hinges, galvanized garbage pails, cutlery such as pocket knives, rubber hose, seeds—particularly vegetable seeds which are in great demand for war gardens.

Most hardware dealers have been doing a "land office business" in Civilian Defense items particularly blackout shades, shovels for handling incendiaries, and pails for sand, one official said. Hardware men are awaiting only the approval of the Office of Civilian Defense on a type of gas mask for civilian use in order to add these to their list of items.

Speakers at today's session were. James Nelson, Assistant Regional Director of the Federal Wage Hour Act; Thomas J. McCormick, liaison officer of the same office; Adolph Kwitek, Office of Price Administration; Donald T. Hood, New England District Manager of OPM; Earle O. Latham, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

A paper read before the Association by Mr. Hood stated: "Except for construction needed by the Army or Navy or which is vitally important to public health or safety, the use of scarce materials for this purpose will be practically stopped.

"You probably will have little to sell of those building materials which require scarce materials. The manufacturer of consumers' capital goods such as mechanical and ice refrigerators, domestic laundry goods such as mechanical and ice refrigerators, domestic laundry equipment, vacuum cleaners, amusement machines and radios, all these have been and will be seriously curtailed. Much of the high grade alloys put into tools will be eliminated unless such tools are going to be used to fill rated orders. With many, the problems of survival are going to be serious,"

Boston Is Ready For Salvage Drive

Boston's salvage drive to save waste materials will get under way tomorrow when 5,000 Boy Scouts start delivering to every householder and storekeeper a pamphlet of instructions and a window card for use in summoning a waste collector.

The window card, an innovation which the Boston Salvage Committee thinks may be adopted elsewhere throughout the nation, is similar to an ice card, and has a red, white, and blue design with a big "W" and the dot-dot-dot-dash symbol for victory. On the back is a list of fair minimum prices for old paper, metals, rubber, and rags.

Rival Unions Vie At Two Shipyards

A new complication was tossed today into the long perplexities of collective bargaining at the Atlantic and Simpson Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Back in 1939 the National Labor Relations Board certified the Shipbuilding Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as the sole collective bargaining agency for these two East Boston yards. But no labor agreement has ever been signed. Today the Pattern Makers League of the rival American Federation of Labor argued, in a hearing at the Federal Building, for setting up a separate craft bargaining unit covering 11 pattern makers in the two yards.

George K. Lynch, National President of the Pattern Makers' Union, told Albert J. Hoban of the NLRB that pattern makers in other yards had obtained separate bargaining power. Samuel Angoff, attorney for the C. I. O. union, told Mr. Hoban that if the A. F. of L. pattern makers were given a separate bargaining unit, the C. I. O. men might strike.

Tag Racketeer Gets Jail Term In U. S. Court

Charged with attempting to make a "racket" of the civilian defense effort by inducing the public to purchase metal identification tags, Leonard Costa of New Bedford, was sentenced today to three months in jail by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

According to the indictment, Mr. Costa claimed to be the only authorized representative of the Government for the issuance and sale of these metal identification tags. He pleaded guilty to the charges last week.

Through the co-operation of the New Bedford and Boston Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Costa was apprehended, after distributing and selling these tags to New Bedford residents from a South Boston headquarters.

This is the first racket of its type to come to the United States Attorney's office since the war was declared, Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney, said.

Medical Society Decides to Push Prepayment Plan

The Massachusetts Medical Society is planning to go ahead with its prepayment plan for medical care, and will probably initiate it this year, it was stated today. The plan will begin with a limited type of medical service.

The other plan of voluntary health insurance here, the White Cross, has suspended its general service to the public for the duration of the war. Departure of a large percentage of its doctors for war work caused the discontuance, the announcement said.

White Cross offered a complete medical coverage. Its offices said today that the experience of White Cross had shown that voluntary insurance was definitely workable in normal times. Effort is being made to maintain a limited degree of service and to keep the organization alive.

Both these plans were sponsored as highly preferable to the compulsory type of sickness insurance.

Everett Bows To Guard Edict

Acceding to the demands of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Everett Board of Aldermen has voted, 3-to-2, to appoint guards at war-production plants in that City as special policemen.

The Governor said today that he was informed that the Everett Board had taken this action after he had issued an emergency decree giving the Board until 9 a. m. today to make the appointments.

This step was necessary so that the guards legally may carry firearms. The Board had held up such appointments for some time because of a charge that the firms were discriminating against Everett residents in hiring additional help.

Complacency Hit By Farm Leader

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—One thousand delegates to the Eastern States Farmers Exchange's annual meeting were told today that farmers, as a division of the civilian army, must fight off complacency.

Quentin Reynolds, General Manager of the Exchange, declared: "We must throw off the complexes which failed us in our half-hearted effort to avoid fighting by providing others with the supplies they needed and did not get."

An increase of $4,639,697 in purchases during 1941 was reported by H. L. Lane, Treasurer, who said that the patronage divided to 90,000 farmers in the Northeastern States would be $905,885, or at the rate of 3.4 per cent. The highest previous dividend rate was 2.5 per cent.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cold this afternoon and tonight with lowest temperature below freezing again tonight.

Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire: Continued moderately cold with light snow flurries in mountainous regions this afternoon and tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued moderately colder this afternoon and tonight. Increasing winds near the coast becoming fresher late tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:22 p. m.; height 7.6 feet.
Wednesday, 7:44 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:58 p. m.

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Schools Told They Must Win War

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

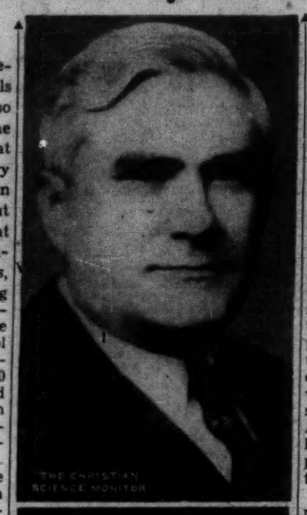
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24—Declaring that the role of the schools "is to win the war," and to do so "without abandoning any of the essential services," and also that it is "the sacred obligation of every individual or group or institution in America to search out what each should perform in this great emergency," Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, keynoted the opening general session of the seventy-second annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators. His address initiated a week of more than 300 meetings in which emergency and long-time problems of American education will be discussed by specialists from every State and Territory of the Union.

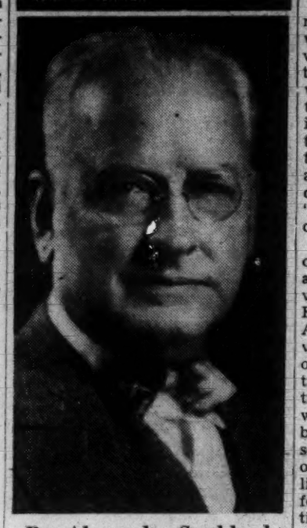
The A. A. S. A. convention, one of the largest annual gatherings in the United States, brings in addition to this nation-wide organization of school superintendents, officers, and other leading educators, 56 allied groups holding correlated conventions, and many other organizations calling one-session meetings. Official attendance figures are not yet available, but it was estimated that a new high would be reached for the A. A. S. A. alone, while the total figure is greatly increased over other years by the heavy registration of approximately 10,500 California teachers. On all fronts strong conviction is expressed that there never was a more important educational gathering.

Dr. Stoddard, who is also Chairman of the Educational Policies Commission, stressed the importance of maintaining financial support of the schools in the face of the tremendous wartime demands upon them already foreseen.

Willingness to Serve

Illustrating education's willingness to serve, he pointed out that with no increase in budget and before America entered the war the schools trained 1,776,000 workers for industry; and that school buildings in more than 500 cities are open day and night. But this is only a beginning, he said. It is entirely possible that the schools will train and retrain between 5,000,000 and 10,000,00 workers before the war is over. They also are doing many other services and without increased budgets, he went on. They have organized for the protection of children, teachers have taken special defense courses and are teaching civilians. Health and defense-stamp programs have been carried on, and now sugar-rationing and car-distribution are to be assigned to them. While all this is "as it should be," and even more will willingly be added, Dr. Stoddard warned superintendents to guard the essential functions of the schools, and to be careful that the schools are not allowed to undertake all sorts of things urged upon them merely because they are organized and easy for agencies to get at.





Dr. Alexander Stoddard
(Top) Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, and

W. Howard Pillsbury
(Bottom) President of the American Association of School Administrators.

As for their many effective contributions to the war effort, he declared that "immeasurably stepped up" must be the programs for helping people to develop self-confidence and self-respect in the face of danger and uncertainty; to secure and face facts; to develop a faith in and an appreciation of the great spiritual, moral, and ethical values of American culture; to build confidence in their associates, in their leaders, and in those who serve in government.

Every American "must be taught somehow that we are engaged in a struggle to the death with adversaries that have set out to kill democracy and freedom," he said, and added further that "even school children must be taught the hard lessons of endurance necessary for what may be a long struggle.

Strayer Makes Plea

At the same session, George D. Strayer, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia, after listing education's probable contributions toward winning the war, made a plea for bringing into correlation the many agencies, Federal and otherwise, which are working in the same fields as are the schools. Among agencies of the Federal Government he named the Work Projects Administration adult education program, the National Youth Administration, the program of education for children under 21 sponsored by the Children's Bureau, the program of vocational education under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and nine others. All, he said, are engaged in furthering programs in the field of education.

"Added to this list of Government agencies, there are scores of welfare, patriotic, and other voluntary societies or organizations," he averred, some of these working separately, some seeking to have their programs carried on in the schools. If the schools are to make their maximum contribution to winning the war, these agencies should be lined up under some single administration "and their relationship to one another made clear," he said.

The Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, a clearing house concerned with wartime activities of the National Education Association with Dr. Alonzo F. Myers of New York University as Chairman, announced over the week end a list of wartime goals. He declared that education is so important during this war that school plants should not be closed in the event of strikes of school plant employees or for any other cause. He urged the establishment of an "effective agency for teacher placement on a national basis" to speed surplus teachers to vacancies wherever they may exist. The Commission also decided to work for legislation to grant Federal funds to returned service men for resuming their education. Similar action already has been taken by the Canadian Government, Mr. Myers said.

Danger of Distraction

In one of the many section meetings, Charles H. Judd of Los Angeles warned teachers not to be "distracted" by psychologists' conclusions based on the doings of rats and mice. Labeling some of these conclusions "immature theories," he pointed out that classroom teaching includes the use of language, and that while "students of animal behavior may with propriety make pronouncements in their own sphere, they should be slow in advising teachers who have to do their work in a radically different sphere."

In another section meeting, E. W. Jacobsen, Dean of School of Education, University of Pittsburgh, deplored the way the usual (home economics) program includes only girls. "The responsibility of the home economics program in high schools is to help young people found new homes," Dean Jacobsen declared, and this means "a well-thought-out program for boys as well as girls."

Repairing on the Spot

Wide World

Mobile Repair Shop for Planes

In use at a Northwest Pacific Army Air Base near Seattle this machine shop may be wheeled out to the plane and repairs made on the spot. Work is shown progressing on a partly dismantled twin-engined bomber.

American Aviation Chafing Within

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Quite independently of each other, two prominent air transport officials speaking in Boston last week indicated that American commercial aviation is chafing within its continental and national boundaries. Though extremely busy with their contribution to the war effort the air transport operators are merely marking time insofar as their own plans go.

Though they have been granted enough new planes to maintain their present schedules and routes the joint Army, Navy and Civil Aeronautics Board group have put their thumbs down on any new route extensions. But that hasn't stopped the operators from thinking about the future of their business.

Thinking About Future

The most noteworthy of air transport thinking about the future was contributed by C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines, to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Even better than thinking about the future Mr. Smith had set his ideas on a map which he showed at the luncheon meeting. This map disclosed routes moving from North America to Europe generally following the quickest and most direct path along the Great Circle.

Mr. Smith visualized routes running not only from New York, which is a natural traffic center, but also from Boston, and even overland from Chicago. They would pass either through Newfoundland or Labrador and would reach directly such European capitals as Oslo, Stockholm and Moscow on the northerly course, or Berlin, London and Paris on a southerly course.

News in Aviation

The main theme of Mr. Smith's discourse was that the airplane is the freest vehicle of transportation in existence. Why should it bother particularly, except for purposes of safety, about what is under its keel? The air, he said, can create new trade routes quite independent of surface transport.

Remarking upon the fixity of certain travel habits, and reminiscing at the same time Mr. Smith said that when his company inaugurated its direct service from Texas to the East by way of Memphis, Nashville, and Washington, the sales offices had a difficult time convincing passengers that this was the fastest and most direct route. For years passengers from Texas to the East had gone by way of St. Louis and Chicago to go East, hence why change it? Those routes were all fixed by surface transport, of course, and it became the air line's job to resell its new route. Even domestically, therefore, the air lines have had to change over the conceptions of travelers which have been fixed by surface routes.

No Gateways

The other speaker, C. C. Thompson, a vice-president of United Air Lines, referred to the problem more indirectly in a statement that the "air ocean has no gateways."

But again he disclosed a current common pattern of air transport thinking.

Mr. Smith indicated that the present air transport setup is merely the infancy of commercial aviation, just a groundwork for the bigger things in the air that are to follow the war.

Radio "Track" Tested

A radio "track" with two "rails" composed of two beacon "legs" or directional signal courses has been established between Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, to permit a more simplified air liner approach to the Salt Lake City airport.

The Ogden radio beam which is being tried out by the Civil Aeronautics Board on United Air Lines' transcontinental route, permits an approach over considerably lower terrain to Salt Lake City instead of the older route which made an approach from directly over the mountains which ring the city.

Pilots of United Mainliners nearing Salt Lake City now approach the airport from the east by flying down the south leg of the Ogden radio range and the north leg of the Salt Lake range. One pilot tunes to the Ogden transmitter and the other tunes to the Salt Lake transmitter, thus providing a double check of the "on course" line of flight.

Trains Own Personnel

Trans-Canada Air Lines is conducting what is believed to be the only school operated by an air line for training sales and operating personnel to replace staff members who have been drawn for military service.

The personnel training school is in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the bulk of its students are women, although male applicants exempt from military service are being sought, acording to O. T. Larson, Vice-President.

The TCA training course will be for two months and include training in airline reservation work, communications, airport passenger service and passenger sales. Today about one in seven TCA employees is a woman.

Mrs. Roosevelt Continues Interest in OCD Morale

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — Though she has officially disassociated herself with the Office of Civilian Defense, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt still believes that civilian protection in wartime must include better living conditions for the "submerged one-third."

The President's wife expressed faith in the volunteer participation job she was doing at OCD in a Sunday night radiocast and also at a White House press conference yesterday. In her newspaper column "My Day," however, she admitted that her position at OCD was an impossible one because "the wife of any President cannot be looked upon as an individual by other people in the government. She must always carry the reflection of influence or power beyond that of the usual Government public servant.

"I hoped that this was not true," she said, "but I have found out that it was."

Mobilization Urged

Her departure from the OCD, under a fire of public criticism, did not dim Mrs. Roosevelt's enthusiasm for the job of mobilizing all of the nation's welfare services for defense purposes. The job, under reorganization which she initiated, has now been turned over to Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., newspaperman and son of the President's onetime "boss," Josephus Daniels. His two chief assistants will be Hugh Jackson, Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, who will be head of the Division of Operations for Community Activities, and Miss Mary Dublin, who will head a division surveying local welfare needs.

The president's wife expressed confidence that the new civilian mobilization branch of the OCD, which succeeds her Volunteer Participation Division, will, under the direction of Dean James M. Landis, OCD Director, and Mr. Daniels, "become a source of ever increasing strength in our war effort until victory has been won and a just peace secured."

Morale Building

In her radio address she defended morale-building activities of OCD, saying:

"No one will question the advisability and the importance of protection as far as possible, of property and human life against possible air raids and fires. But many of us realize that this protection will be uncertain and inadequate if it consists of only a concern for blackouts, the training of more policemen and more firemen and the providing of more emergency medical care.

"This necessitates, I think, better nutrition, better housing, better day-by-day medical care, better education, better recreation for every age. Day nurseries and nursery schools must be established where needed. Organized recreation must be provided for every age."

Murals in Soldiers' Day Rooms Prove Aid in Boosting Morale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—That men in the nation's armed forces need and require the encouragement, inspiration, and beauty which artists can provide was proved at Camp San Luis Obispo here in California when officers and men of Battery B of the 143d Field Artillery, tiring of their crude day room of unfinished studding, pressed a fellow-soldier and artist, Corrado Cagli, into service.

Although armed conflict uprooted Battery B and brought Cagli's murals to the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco for exhibition, the point was proved in the incident that art has a definite place in military and naval establishments, contributing more than is known to the morale of fighting men.

Desire for the murals, it is emphasized, came from the men. It was not requested by their commanders. It was a popular upsurge for something besides the training and routine of camp life. Enthusiasm for the Cagli murals in the day room of Battery B aroused the enthusism of other battery units, the de Young Museum reported. There is little doubt, the Museum adds, that other art projects would have sprung up among other units of the camp if war had not interfered.

Although Cagli's murals have been exhibited in Rome, the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh, the Julian Levy Gallery, New York, the Zeitlin Gallery, Los Angeles, and the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn., none were probably devised for as original a purpose as those at Camp San Luis Obispo.

Everyone knows how buildings for the nation's military camps are constructed. The interiors of unfinished studding, joined pointedly, provided little room for imagination. Yet the artist fitted his murals of military life into these geometric corners and triangles and rectangles so as to decorate the building and at the same time not seem incongruous.

The paintings provide the beauty and the inspiration the soldiers asked for, yet they are about military life. No butterflies and daisies for a military camp! Present-day military camps and the properties of combat throughout the ages were joined by the artist. His murals symbolize victory, courage, and the tempo of the routine with which the soldier is familiar.

Draft Drawing on March 17

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Nation's new draft lottery was fixed yesterday for March 17—St. Patrick's Day.

And there will be green capsules to hold the numbers that will decide the order in which between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 more men will be subject to call for possible military service.

The completion of arrangements for the lottery so quickly after the Feb. 16 registration date bespoke an official determination to have this new reservoir of manpower ready to meet war demands with the least possible delay.

There was an indication, too, that some of the latest registrants might get their call to the colors relatively soon. Selective service officials hinted at that when they said new registrants need not expect a call for about two months after the lottery.

The lottery—the first wartime draft drawing here since 1917—will be conducted in much the same manner as the two previous selective service drawings. Once again the goldfish bowl of the 1917 draft will hold the capsuled numbers, and blind-folded Government officials will pick them out one by one.

The drawing will affect only those men who registered on Feb 16, when all men from 20 through 44 and not already registered signed up with their local draft boards.

The latest registrants, however, will be placed at the end of the existing local draft lists, and will not be subject to call until the local boards reach the end of their existing lists.

Farm Labor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told the House Agriculture Committee yesterday the attitude of farmers in not seeking draft deferment was one of the major causes of a threatened farm labor shortage.

At the same time, he asserted that "thousands" of persons working in shipyards and airplane factories under the impression they would be deferred because of an essential occupation "are in for a rude awakening."

Many of these workers, General Hershey explained, can be replaced more easily than can farm labor.

The committee, beginning a study of the farm labor problem, was told by the Selective Service Head that one of the tasks confronting him was to get across to local draft boards the necessity of not too heavily exhausting the farm labor rolls in their counties.

Too often, he said, farmers themselves hesitate to appeal a local board's classification because of fear such action might be considered unpatriotic.

General Hershey suggested that agriculture representatives on local appeal boards be more active in investigating cases and in objecting to classifications that might drain away labor necessary of farm work.

War Hits Times Square; Gum Sign to Come Down

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Wrigley Gum sign on Times Square on Broadway, New York, will be dismantled to conserve electric power, Philip K. Wrigley, President of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company, announced yesterday.

The sign, one of the largest electric signs in the world, has 35,000 lamps and 1,084 feet of Neon tubing. Wrigley said the sign, erected six years ago, consumes enough electricity to illuminate a city of 10,000.

The 140-ton board, a block long and 10 stories high, has been a Times Square landmark since its completion March 28, 1936. Tropical fish the size of box-cars flash across the space.

All materials will be converted to war uses, Wrigley said, including 80 miles of covered copper wire and seven and a half tons of electrical equipment.

Exit of Potential 'Fifth Column' From Pacific Coast Speeded

By Rodney Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 — The Pacific Coast's potential "fifth column" is in retreat, and those most closely concerned believe the enforced withdrawal has started in time; everyone hopes so.

The presidential order issued just before the week-end holiday giving the Army authority to remove and bar aliens and citizens alike from strategic zones is already being made effective to solve that most serious of internal problems: residence of many thousands of American-born Japanese in the coastal combat zone.

More than a half dozen agencies of government are aligning their forces to put the order into effect: Army, Navy, the Enemy Alien Control Co-ordinator, Department of Agriculture, Social Security Administration, Federal Works Agency, and others. The tempo of the enforced hegira depends largely on locations for resettlement, but the Western Defense Command can compel the inland movement as rapidly as it believes the necessity warrants.

Now that the main issue is settled, and it is generally accepted that "they are going," the case of the Japanese-Americans takes on a new aspect. White Americans wanted them moved from the coastal area because the loyalties of many were questionable.

Fair Treatment Promised

At the same time, most white Americans know a "Bando," who washes windows, or a "Togo" who is in a son's class at college, or a Robert or a Tommy, who is a fine, true fellow, who was born in America, who was never in Japan, who cannot speak Japanese and whose loyal interest in this, his native land, simply cannot be questioned by those who know him best.

That these must go to other parts, farther inland, along with their alien parents and their American-born relatives, is a sad circumstance compelled by war. That they will have the utmost consideration, and as good and fair treatment as the agencies of our vaunted "best civilization" can devise, is the hope of the very white Americans who have pressed most earnestly for the removal of the entire Japanese population for the duration.

Where shall these Japanese be sent? How far inland? Shall they be interned in camps without useful occupation, or be given lands and tools and seeds and the duty of raising agricultural products that will assist this nation in its war effort?

These and many other questions are in the foreground all up and down the coast, now that the exodus has been ordered.

Shall the Japanese be permitted to move to the inland states voluntarily, in groups which will be economically effective, or must they be assigned to special areas, and be there kept under guard?

The answer to this and many other questions must be improvised even while the vast moving job is in progress. The Tolan Congressional Committee is at work on these phases here on the coast.

"Little Tokyo," largest Japanese colony in this country, has taken the removal order quite calmly. Its residents are still able to smile. American flags flew in front of some Japanese places of business in observance of Washington's Birthday. A few Japanese-American soldiers in uniform were seen on the streets of the Japanese settlement. These young men are in a situation which compels deepest sympathy; enlisted to fight with the United States Army, and their own people being virtually interned by that Army as possible enemies of this nation. Few smiles were seen in this group.

Nisei Organize

The editor of the Japanese Daily News here has taken leadership of the United Citizens' Federation, a new organization of Nisei, or American-born Japanese. In his paper he counsels his fellows:

"Don't get excited about being evacuated overnight. Cool heads of the Army are in charge now. . . No more political maneuvering, no more confusion, no more office seekers stirring hysteria, we hope."

The presidential order applies to all alike. German and Italian aliens doubtless will be strongly affected by it.

Aliens With Arms

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP)—More than 70 enemy aliens were taken into custody and large quantities of contraband, including 4,100 rounds of ammunition, were seized Feb. 22 in a widespread roundup in the vital Houston industrial area.

Between 150 and 200 officers started the roundup shortly after dawn. Ray J. Abbaticchio, Jr., special F. B. I. agent, said 100 dwelling places were entered.

The contraband included:

Nineteen shortwave radios; 28 firearms, including 11 rifles; 16 sets of binoculars; one telescope; 35 cameras; three motion picture projectors; approximately 4,100 rounds of ammunition, and such items as chemical supplies, machetes, swords, maps, blackjacks, billy clubs, field telephones, holsters, brass knuckles, and German iron crosses.

Three Enter Pleas

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP)—Pleas of innocent were entered yesterday by three persons accused of acting as agents of a foreign government without registering and of conspiracy to disclose information relating to national defense.

They are Dr. Hans Helmuth Gros: his wife, Frances Gros, and Albrecht Rudolph Curt Reuter, all of Beverly Hills.

Mr. Reuter was released on $10,000 bail, but Dr. and Mrs. Gros were ordered held.

Propaganda Probed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP)—A State Assembly Committee investigating un-American activities was told yesterday that bulletins of the Friends of Progress Organization contained propaganda hinting at possible assassinations in the United States.

Evidence had been submitted earlier to show that Robert Noble, Director of the organization, said: "I am for Germany and for Hitler. I read this book, 'Mein Kampf,' and was absolutely thrilled."

Ellis O. Jones, identified as a Friends of Progress leader and former head of the National Copperheads, testified that President Roosevelt had been given a mock trial at a Friends of Progress meeting and "convicted of treason in giving away the Navy of the United States."

Senator Herrera Stays to Fight

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 24 (AP) — Senator Luis Herrera, chief Uruguayan critic of co-operation with the United States, canceled his plans to go into exile in protest against President Alfredo Baldomir's dissolution of Congress and declared defiantly yesterday that he would stay here to fight the government.

The fiery opposition leader had announced Feb. 22 that he would leave Uruguay voluntarily to live in Argentina but changed his mind after conferring with party lieutenants.

The Party Directorate decided to issue a manifesto censuring President Baldomir as a usurper.

The Government, supported by the Army, Navy and police, apparently had the situation in complete control. The nation was calm yesterday, and a carnival celebratino proceeded as usual.

A decree by President Baldomir creating a Council of State was signed early yesterday providing that the organization be appointed to advise the executive and act as a "legislative organ" during the present "extraordinary period."

In his coup Feb. 22 dissolving Congress, President Baldomir called off an election set for March 29 which he had called to secure authority to draw cabinet officers only from the majority party. Two minority representatices now are included, and Baldomir contended this weakened his position.

The Senate passed a resolution repudiating the Government's election stand and Baldomir's reaction was a swift dissolution of Congress.

Victory Pledged Over New Circuit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Assurances that their nations would fight together and achieve victory were exchanged yesterday by President Roosevelt and Peter Fraser, prime minister of New Zealand, in messages opening a direct radio-telegraph circuit between the United States and the British Dominion.

Each spoke of the bonds of friendship between the two countries and Mr. Roosevelt transmitted his assurance that "we shall leave nothing undone to achieve our common objective of freeing our world once and for all of the forces of aggression."

Fraser told the President that the new radio link should promote co-operation in the prosecution of a common task: "The achievement of a complete and lasting victory over the enemies of freedom and Democracy."

Farmers Meet Priorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arizona

What is farm equipment? Here in the irrigated West it includes hundreds of items that eastern farmers never think of using.

This made little difference until priorities descended on the land. Since then, westerners have been striving to convince the War Production Board and its predecessors that they can't get along without rubber boots, tapoon canvas, irrigation pumps and many other things that were left out when necessary farm equipment and supplies were listed for priorities purposes.

One Arizona merchant went to Washington to complain that he could not get rubber boots for his customers. A high official of the OPM looked at him in amazement and inquired.

"What in the world do you want boots for? It never rains out there."

The Arizonan had to explain that it does rain in Arizona, sometimes in torrents. When it doesn't, farmers must irrigate. This means shoveling in ditches and muddy fields to turn the water where it ought to go. Rubber boots are the only footwear that will keep an irrigator's feet dry and enable him to push down on the shovel.

One of the irrigator's tasks is to set tapoons in the ditches. The word comes from the Spanish tapon and means a small dam. Sometimes an earthen dam is built with a shovel, but this is too slow a process when the irrigator is "running a big head." So he has a number of pieces of canvas duck, nailed at one edge to a pine scantling. The scantling is laid across the ditch with the loose canvas lying on the sides and bottom, extending upstream. The loose edges are then covered with a little soil that become mud as soon as wet; and the tapoon holds the water.

Irrigation canvas, therefore, is important farm equipment. But farmers will have to get along with what they have. The output of all duck mills is allocated for military uses.

Farmers and cattlemen alike were amazed when they found that rope was left out of the first list of agricultural supplies. This was corrected after a month or two, for all farmers use some rope, and especially dairymen. Ban on the sale of rope was a serious matter for rangemen. Every cowboy carries a 45-foot riata of the finest manila hemp he can buy. Now riatas are half hemp and half substitute material.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Teaching of Children Urged In Responsibilities of War

"We cannot protect our children from life; we can only help them to face it," declared Dr. D. A. Thom, founder of the Habit Clinic for Child Guidance, speaking before the Mid-Winter Conference Luncheon of the Mothercraft Club at the Hotel Lenox today.

He urged the replacing of fantasy with realism in our attitude toward the war, and the telling of facts to our children rather than allowing them to become the prey of every rumor they may hear from their playmates. He said that calmness was of the utmost importance to the family and especially to the younger members, who were inclined, he said, to take their behavior patterns from those of their elders.

No Child Too Young

"Frank discussion of facts about war and about the situation of the family in relation to it, will help to get rid of imagined horrors," he said.

Dr. Thom said he believed no child was too young to begin learning to serve his home and his community; and certainly, he said, the child of school age should have definite duties and responsibilities connected with the war.

He pointed out to parents that children in these times are bound to come suddenly and early to maturity—almost to become "prematurely adult." "The best safeguard we can give them," he said, "is to realize this fact, realize that they have become independent of us at an earlier age than we expected, and take them fully into preparations for actual war work."

"The more responsibilities they can assume," said Dr. Thom, "the more naturally they and their families can accept their sudden maturity." He said also that these young adults must not be expected to observe the same rules as children of their age in other generations have done.

Mrs. Kimball Presides

The luncheon was presided over jointly by Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, National President and founder of Mothercraft, and by Mrs. Arthur H. Davison of Milton. Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was present from Keene, N. H., as guest of honor.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Reynolds, former President of the General Federation and of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, sent a message of greeting which was read at the luncheon. In it she said: "Mothercraft was never more needed in the world than at the present time. Healthy, normal, and happy children surrounded by intelligent and loving care, mean a nation of men and women who will make true our pledge that this tragedy shall never happen again."

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation, also sent greetings, as did Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, a former Federation President. Mrs. Winter wrote, "Never since I watched Mothercraft have I felt the importance of the work more than now. All the forces of nature we hate in this world are its enemies."

Dr. Vivian T. Pomeroy, of the First Parish Church in Milton, pronounced an invocation, and Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, minister of the Old South Church in Boston, spoke of the postwar period and its problems in a talk on "World Friendship Carries On."

Peter Toong, Director of the Chinese Branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, was another speaker, who told of the work Chinese women are doing in their homeland.

Among the guests seated at the head table were Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the State Federation; Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Sixth District Director; Mrs. Israel H. Oakman, Federation chairman of Mothercraft; Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, and Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, Federation chairman of Budget.

© Bachrach

Miss Mary G. Pulsifer

President of the Brookline Woman's Club, which was the hostess club at the Fourth District International Relations Conference in Whitney Hall, Brookline, yesterday.

America Seen Just Starting To Awaken

Many Americans are only now emerging from a Munich attitude—the country is just beginning to wake up, Prof. Albert E. Irving, of Tufts College, told the Fourth District International Relations Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday.

Professor Irving, with Arnold W. G. Kean, former Commonwealth Fellow at Harvard University, addressed the Washington's Birthday meeting which was held at Whitney Hall, Brookline, with the Brookline Woman's Club as hostess. "Challenge of America" was his subject. He dealt with this country's attitude not only toward the war but toward events in South America and urged the importance of standing back of the Uruguayan Government in the present crisis there.

Mr. Kean whose subject was "An Englishman Looks at the War," drew attention to the recent meeting of Gandhi and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and declared it was a momentous occasion and would be far-reaching in its effect both because of its promise of the opening of a new road from India to replace the Japanese-menaced Burma Road and because it may indicate the broadening of Britain's policy toward India.

Asked in the question period regarding the Cabinet changes in England, Mr. Kean emphasized the importance of Sir Stafford Cripps, his unusual background, and predicted a bright political future for him when the war is over.

Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, President of the Brookline Club opened the meeting and Mrs. Max Ulin, State Chairman of International Relations, had charge of the program. Mrs. Ulin was introduced by Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Fourth District Director, who planned the conference.

Mrs. John Aldrich was hostess for the tea which followed the program, assisted by Mrs. John Amerman, Mrs. Chester Barstow, Mrs. A. Stanley Gibson, and Mrs. Charles . Taylor, who poured.

Wide World

Modern Paul Reveres

When an air-raid signal is sounded in Bristol, New Hampshire, these girl equestriennes, modern-day versions of their Revolutionary War predecessor, Paul Revere, will spread the alarm to farmers of the outlying countryside. They are here practicing their tasks over the rough terrain near Bristol.

Vermont Sees Revival In Shipbuilding

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 24—Shipbuilding, which flourished on the Vermont shores of Lake Champlain as far back as Revolutionary days, will again have a renaissance within the next few months at the shipyard and marine railway of the Champlain Transportation Co., at Shelburne Harbor, a few miles south of Burlington.

Definite assurance was received in Burlington, over the week end, in a telegram from Senator George D. Aiken, who reported success in having the Donovan Contracting Co., of St. Paul, Minn., declared an eligible bidder by the Navy and the Bureau of Ships. The Donovan Company had already leased the shipbuilding facilities of the Champlain Transportation Co.

For many months Burlington business interests had been working on the shipbuilding project only to have all negotiations fail when the Navy and the Bureau of Ships refused to consider the Donovan Company as qualified to bid on government ship contracts. A meeting was held in the office of Senator Aiken in Washington between Admiral Van Keuren and Captain Rawlings of the Bureau of Ships, and representatives of the Donovan and Champlain companies. There the matter was clarified, according to the Senator's telegram, and eligibility of the Donovan Company decided.

The Donovan Company had previously submitted bids to the Bureau of Ships for the construction of 110-foot submarine chasers at Shelburne Harbor. It was rejected, but, according to these latest advices, the Donovan Company now will be awarded a contract for an, at present, undisclosed number of vessels. Definite word on the number and type is expected to be released soon by the Navy Department. The Champlain Transportation Company's shipyard labor will form the nucleus of the pay roll for the boatbuilding activities.

The Navy had previously inspected and approved the facilities of the Shelburne harbor shipyard for construction of wooden boats up to 135 feet in size.

U. S. O. Building

Vermont's new U. S. O. servicemen's recreation building, located in Burlington, was dedicated on Sunday before a crowd of hundreds of Vermonters, who took the opportunity offered of inspecting the huge frame building which was erected at a cast of $65,000.

Merger Planned

A petition for consolidation and merger of three utility companies, operating in Vermont, all with headquarters at Chester, has been filed with the Vermont Public Service Commission and a hearing on the petition will be held tomorrow at the office of the Commission, at the Capitol.

The three companies involved are the Allied Utilities, Inc., Weybridge Light and Power Co., Inc., and the Wes-Lon Light and Power Co., Inc. The petition seeks authority to merge and consolidate Weybridge into Wes-Lon and change the name of the consolidated company to Vermont Utilities, Inc., and for Allied to sell to the consolidated company, subject to related liabilities, all of its Vermont assets.

The consolidated company also wants to issue first mortgage 4 per cent bonds in the amount of $150,000 as of Jan. 1, 1942, and due Jan. 1, 1967; to issue its 10-year unsecured note as of Jan. 1, in the amount of $50,000 in partial satisfaction of outstanding indebtedness on open account, and to issue 14,000 shares of $25 par value stock, having a total par value of $350,000.

Allied Utilities is a Delaware corporation operating a telephone system in a number of Addison, Windsor and Windham County towns; Weybridge is a Vermont corporation, operating a light and electric distribution system in four Addison County towns; and Wes-Lon is a Vermont corporation operating an electric distribution system in several Windsor and Windham County towns, as well as in Bondville, in Bennington County.

Real Estate Sales

The trend of out-of-State persons toward Vermont, which has been growing rapidly in recent years, reached a new peak in 1941, according to reports from licensed real estate brokers. According to these, 380 sales were consummated for a total of $1,559,270 and does not include many direct owner-to-purchaser sales known to have been contracted. It is estimated that including direct sales the total amount of property purchased by newcomers to Vermont in 1941 topped the $2,000,000 mark.

Regarding State publicity which has been directed toward potential buyers of Vermont property, the real estate men said 2,025 inquiries were directly traceable to State publicity and that 65 per cent of the purchasers they interested in buying in Vermont became interested through State advertising campaigns. As usual, most of the sales were reported from the southern part of the State.

Play Railroaders 'Move Mountains' For Better Show

The sixth annual exhibit of the Massachusetts Model Railroad Society is now open at 665 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, opposite the South Station, and continues through March 1.

This year, mountains have been moved, rivers made and grades changed to make the entire exhibit visible from all four sides, doubling the space formerly available.

More than 700 feet of new, rock-ballasted trackage has been added to handle perfect copies of such giants as the Southern Pacific Mallet and the Boston & Maine 4,100 engines.

Traffic on the 4,000 actual feet of rails, scale equivalent of six miles, is handled this year by an overhead tower in which from one to four men may operate the two complete systems through 15,000 feet of wire from a control board fitted with 118 terminals. Recorded sound effects add realism.

Week day hours are from noon to 9:30 p. m. The exhibit will be open Sundays from 1 to 9:30 p. m. and on Saturdays and Feb. 22 from 10 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Servicemen in uniform will be admitted free.

Professor de Haas To Address Women

Prof. J. Anton de Haas will address the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon on "The International Drama of Today."

He will be presented by Mrs. Benjamin P. Bill, Chairman of the Education Department, at a meeting which will be held in Corinthian Hall at 2 o'clock.

Reports on the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be given by Mrs. Herbert Gerrish and Mrs. Ralph Steer, who were delegates.

Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Harry Freeman and her committee.

Boston Colony to Hear An Address on Franklin

The Boston Colony of New England Women will listen to an address on "Benjamin Franklin" by Charles S. Tapley, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

The occasion is a regular meeting of the group, presided over by Mrs. Harold D. Baker of Attleboro, President. Tea will be served under the direction of Mrs. Harry W. Thaxter.

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 25

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p.m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p.m.—The WCAE Airliners; Vocalists; Music.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, Pianist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele, European News.
9:25 p. m.—Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies"; Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ben Young's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:40 p. m.—Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London — 7:00 p. m. — War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m. — News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.0 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—10:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brasil and Brasilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brasil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p.m.—Late News (Spanish).
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Brookline Circle Meets Thursday

Members of the Brookline Circle, Florence Crittenton League, will hear a talk by the Rev. Henry McF. B. Ogilby, at their next meeting on Thursday, at the Harvard Congregational Church.

The meeting, which opens at 2:30 o'clock will be presided over by Mrs. F. Allen Burt, President. Musical selections will be played by Nina Spaulding, violinist, whose accompanist is Ruth Dykeman.

Tea will follow, served by Mrs. John W. Anderson.

Philergians Plan To Present Play

The Philergians of Braintree will give their annual play tomorrow evening in Braintree High School at 8 o'clock.

Under the auspices of the Drama Committee of the Club, "To My Husband," by William H. Fulham, will be presented. The cast includes Mrs. Lawrence W. Guild, Mrs. Harry I. Stoddard, Mrs. J. Edward Varney, Mrs. Arthur W. Moffatt, W. Carleton Spreadbury, and Kenneth Arnold. Mrs. Perry Fulkerson, a member of the club's Drama Committee, coached the production.

Mrs. R. Stanley McConnell is stage manager; Mrs. Frank M. Brownell is in charge of stage settings, and Mrs. Theodore J. Yusko is managing the stage properties.

Candy will be sold by the Hospitality Committee, of which Mrs. Harold F. Robinson is Chairman.

Ship Launched By Banana Route

Although bananas are more costly in Boston than before the submarine activity brought about a scarcity of ships, they are cheaper than petroleum grease in Beaumont, Texas.

News reached Boston shipping men today that about 7,000 pounds of bananas were used to grease the ways for the launching of the new freighter Cape Romano, at Beaumont, Saturday.

Maine's Education Head Seeks Teaching Balance in Defense

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 24—Two types of defense must now engage the attention of schools. Each type is closely related to the other; both are vital home-front defenses. One is academic; the other almost wholly physical.

The former refers to the academic and vocational preparation of our youths, the latter relates to civilian defense, Harry V. Gilson, Maine's Commissioner of Education, points all this out in a statement contained in the Maine State School Bulletin, a publication of the State Department of Education.

Commissioner Gilson warns that it would be a serious mistake to neglect one while going all-out on the other and recalls experience in World War 1 when inflated living costs compelled many competent but low-paid teachers to seek employment in other fields.

It is a fact that already Maine is having difficulties in the educational field because of a shortage of teachers, believed largely due to prevailing low salaries and much more remunerative jobs opening up in the defense field. This shortage of teachers is growing more and more acute especially in the elementary and vocational education fields.

Mr. Gilson believes a living wage is the first step toward making such teaching positions more attractive, and advises more generous support for education in the lower paid communities. His warning comes at a propitious time for March and April are noted as town meeting months in Maine, and town meetings are when budgets are made up and approved by taxpayers. As a matter of fact, already several municipalities have acted to increase the pay of their teachers and others are considering it.

"Farsightedness in this respect may mean the difference between the continuing success of the system and a slump even more serious than that experienced in the last war. Investment in education affords the best possible assurance that America will not only win the war but also win the peace that follows," Commissioner Gilson declares.

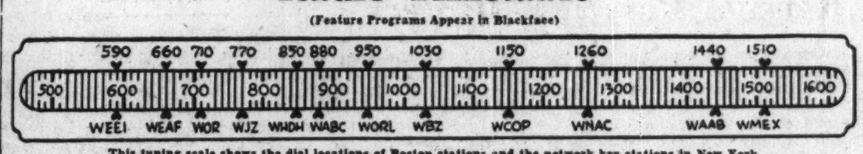
As for the teacher shortage that now concerns Maine educators to the point where employment of married teachers is being advocated in the emergency, the Bulletin proposed that salaries attractive enough to compete with business and industry and the demand for even unskilled labor is the first answer to the problem. It suggests the shortage lies in the number of positions paying salaries that will attract teachers rather than in trained teachers available.

Maine Man Promoted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved the nomination of Oscar Cox, of Maine, counsel for the Office of Emergency Management, to be Assistant Solicitor General.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-50Sm	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and music.....
3:15 United We Stand..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife"....	"Pepper Young's Family"	"WCAE Airliners"; or.:	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	vocalists; News	Sports and music.....
4:00 Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Colonial Network Orch...	Sports and music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Network program	"Stella Dallas".....	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ..	Musical program	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk..	"Four of Us".....	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	"Musical Roundup".....	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Sports Talk; Music.	Sports Digest; Music...	"Musical Rendesvous"...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news...	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News; Talk....
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance music .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir .....
8:30 Bob Burns: guests;	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Andrews Sisters .....
8:45 drama; News	Band; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent".....	"Romance in Music"...
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interviews; music...	Famous Jury Trials....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Fibber McGee and	Charlie Spivak's Orch...	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bruins - Rangers hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	violist; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch....	game .....
10:30 Col. Frank Knox...	Network Sports	Red Skelton Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Bruins-Rangers game ....
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"...	Five Star News.....
11:15 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch....
11:30 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Dance Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra..
11:45 Works of Music ..	"Music You Want".....	"St. Louis Serenade";	Ben Young's Orchestra..	Day's End; music.....
12:00 B. Goodman's Or. .	"Music You Want".....	orchestra; songs	Ben Young's Orchestra..	Music; news .....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-50Sm	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer".....	"Musical Clock"; news...	News comment	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning".....	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World.	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music.....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Clem Gaylord, songs...	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk....	"Post Exchange".....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	"Morning Varieties".....	"Post Exchange".....
8:45 Carl Moore; News...	Toast; popular music....	"Musical Roundup".....	"Morning Varieties".....	The Rhythm Ramblers..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Music	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Studio program .....
9:15 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Studio program .....
9:30 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round".....	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch ...	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup".....	Musical Early Edition....	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson".....	New England Cupboard..	Sterling Young's Orch..
10:15 Myrt and Marge: sk.	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children" ...	Australian News	"Handy Andy".....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	Kay Ivers, songs.....	"Help Mate".....	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	"String Time".....	"The Road of Life".....	U. S. Army Highlights..	You"; music .....
11:00 "Victory at Home"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin".....	News Commentator	Manion Merrick's Orch..
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Widwood	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss Interviews....	Organ; soloist .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"; sk	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Music; Talk; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch.	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum...	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news...	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatised news	Dept. of Agriculture....	The Town Crier.....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam".....	"Italian Melodies".....	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: news comment:	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies".....	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	"Baukhage Talking"...	News Service	"I'll Find My Way".....	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup".....	Government Girl.....	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Contrast in Rhythm....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"...	Religious music .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or.	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Colonial Network Orch...	Victory program .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Jubilee Four; quartet...	John Kiley, organ.....
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air".....	Five Star News.....
3:00 David Harum; sk....	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:15 Interview	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	John's Other Wife; sk..	Pepper Young's Family..	"It's Dance Time".....	Sports and music.....
3:45 "Home Planning".....	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Gordon Garland	Sports and music.....
4:00 Music Without Words	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese	Sports and music.....
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial....	Ambassador	Sports and music.....
4:30 Musical Camera ..	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	"In the Future"; serial.	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Superman; sketch.....	"We, the Abbotts".....	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	"Musical Roundup".....	"Captain Midnight".....	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk...	The Town Crier.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendesvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Col. Robert L. Whipple.	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news...	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	Sam Brewer, news; Music	Five Star News; talk....
7:30 Kay Thompson and	The Great Gildersleeve.	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
7:45 Company	The Great Gildersleeve.	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek"...	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Mark Weber's Orchestra
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.....	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Mark Weber's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; Navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	dramatization .....
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings ....
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Cab Calloway's Quizzicale	"Mr. District Attorney";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45 guests; orchestra	Cab Calloway's Quizzicale	dramatic sketch; orch.	Mme. Maxim Litvinoff...	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour..	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour..	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch....	Local sports .....
10:30 Music: "Carmen"...	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax Facts.....	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue.....	Local sports .....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; music	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Authors' Playhouse:	"Adventures in Melody"	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	dramatizations	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End; News.....

Keep Clean Flags Waving! Laundering Offered Free

Clean-may-it-wave may be a new slogan in Cleveland, Ohio, but it's an old one to Boston.

A Cleveland dry cleaning firm has just broken into the news with an announcement that all American flags in the city will be cleaned without charge.

Boston's flag-cleaning offer was made more than a year ago. In August, 1940, to be exact. The firm was the C. G. Howes Company.

Over 1,000 flags a week came fluttering in at that time, according to Russell Goldsmith, Treasurer and General Manager of the Company. Mr. Goldsmith was made an honorary member of the United States Flag Association in Washington as a result of this patriotic gesture of his Company.

Hundreds of individuals jumped at the offer, and many churches, schools, American Legion posts and business concerns took advantage of this opportunity to brighten the Stars and Stripes and keep 'em flying.

Letters of gratitude poured in to the Company's offices. "If there was ever a time in the history of the Nation when the Stars and Stripes should be universally displayed, it is in these critical days—and we wish to commend you for your patriotic efforts to encourage and stimulate the display of our Country's Flag," wrote the United States Flag Association.

A Cambridge school reported that "the service was much appreciated, and we are displaying the flag in every room of the school."

The offer is still good, Mr. Goldsmith reports, and flags are still coming in as a result of this announcement, made over a year ago.

West Newton Club Plans Guest Day

Next Friday will be Guest Day at the West Newton Women's Educational Club, and every member is privileged to invite a friend to the meeting at 2 o'clock in the Second Church Parish House.

The program, which follows a business meeting conducted by Mrs. Gordon S. Heath, the President, will be a group of Scottish songs, verse, and stories presented by Angus and Anne Ross under the title, "A Wee Bit of Heather."

Refreshments will be served in the social room, and an art corner is being arranged by the Hobby Class.

Senator McKellar Moves To Abolish NYA and CCC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Legislation to abolish the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps was introduced yesterday by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D), of Tennessee.

The bill would transfer the agencies' functions and personnel to other governmental units concerned with such matters. Personnel not suited for positions in other agencies would be discharged.

Restrict Feather Use; Sleeping Bags Needed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Use of goose and duck feathers was restricted today to war orders, mainly for Army sleeping bags. An order of the War Production Board prohibited manufacturers and dealers having goose and duck feathers on hand from using them for civilian goods, even to fill orders already received, because "army and navy needs far exceed the production." Supplies in the hands of dealers and manufacturers will be taken over to make up the shortage.

Buy Statler

City of Newton Takes the Center of Stage Tonight With Its First Practice Blackout

Hingham Test Held Success; Worcester Plans for Try-Out

Lights will flicker out in Newton tonight when the Garden City holds its first test blackout at 9 p. m. Traffic will halt, even along the busy Worcester Turnpike. There will be no sirens but residents will be signalled to douse lights in their houses by the turning off of street lights.

Some 4,000 air-raid wardens and 400 auxiliary police are to report for duty for the 20-minute trial.

In suburban Belmont, all civilian defense workers are to be called to their posts in a practice mobilization tonight. A number of supposed "incidents" have been prepared for air-raid wardens to report to their headquarters in a test of the emergency communications system.

The Newton test comes 24 hours after the town of Hingham, strategically located because of its proximity to naval ammunition dumps, the Fore River shipyard, and other vital centers, staged its first test blackout.

Lights Went Out

One by one the street lights of Hingham went out at 9 o'clock last night when the sirens sounded a series of short blasts. One by one homes were darkened. Wardens could be heard patrolling their beats. The movement of traffic was under complete control throughout the blackout.

The trial was pronounced a big success, although it disclosed a few lights not effectively blacked out. One of these was a street light on Back Road. Another was a traffic blinker at Cole Corner in Hingham Center. Then there were several unextinguished grade crossing lights along the railroad. One observer noted that the flashlights of several volunteer firemen stationed at a street corner illuminated the whole area when carelessly flashed.

Even such insignificant lights as these can be of considerable importance, it was noted, since experience in Britain revealed that a cigarette's glow can be seen clearly from five miles up.

The Hingham test disclosed some mistakes but civilian defense officials said these can be rectified before another blackout.

Scheduled for tomorrow night is a test blackout in Worcester, second largest City in the Commonwealth and center of steel fabricating plants, machine tool factories, textile mills, airplane parts plants, and other war industry. The Worcester test is scheduled for 9 p. m. and is to last 20 minutes.

Nantucket Blackout

Also scheduled for tomorrow night is a blackout at Nantucket, a test which State civilian defense officials have said is especially important. A single cigarette light on the island, the State Committee on Public Safety has declared, could guide an enemy bomber to the heart of Massachusetts' industrial areas.

A large number of other communities are planning tests for the near future. Hudson and Northboro will join Worcester and Nantucket tomorrow night. Much-illuminated Revere is to hold a practice test on March 18, and other towns have similarly announced trials.

Following Sunday's surprise mobilization of air raid wardens and other civilian defense workers in Cambridge, the Cambridge Committee on Public Safety announced today that two more such daylight tests, one of them for next Sunday, will be held within a week. Also, the City's air raid siren system was tested today.

Next Sunday's test will be signalled by the City's emergency warning system and will be the first to include this feature. Last Sunday's warning was flashed by telephone.

Women's Defense Corps Put On Semi-Military Basis

The Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps was today dissolved and immediately re-constituted as a semi-military uniformed organization of enlisted volunteers which will operate under regulations laid down by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

This change, announced by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee, makes the Massachusetts Corps the first in the nation to have a semi-military set-up.

In order to be members of the reconstituted Corps, the volunteers will be required to sever all connections with local civilian defense organizations. This requirement was emphasized as a major reason for the reorganization by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the State Committee, under whose direction the Corps will operate.

Conflicts in Allegiance

Many of the women in the Corps have also been air-raid werdens or similar civilian defense workers in their localities, and this has resulted in conflicts of allegiance which reduce effectiveness of the Corps, General Needham explained.

"If a unit of 50 women from Taunton is needed for a disaster in Quincy, and we find that 45 of them have already been called to duty as air-raid wardens in Taunton, the unit is worthless to us," General Needham explained.

He emphasized that the defense corps is to be a reserve organization, available for transfers and for service anywhere in the Commonwealth.

Under the reorganization, members of the Corps will be required to report for regular drills. To enforce discipline, delinquents will be subject to "court martials" with penalties ranging from reduction in rank to outright discharge.

The members will be unpaid and will have to provide their own uniforms, as in the past. They will be on call at any time of night or day. Their major function will be to service in time of civilian disaster, particularly in any evacuation of civilians, but individual members may be called upon for other duties, such as providing transportation for Army or Navy officers.

Staff of Instructors

The Corps will also include a staff of "instructor-members" whose sole duty will be to teach classes of civilian defense workers under direction of the Protection Division. The Corps is also to include the category of "service members," or members of "the mobile units," which are organized for emergency service. These mobile units are to consist of 12 cars with appropriate equipment and personal qualified for: motor transport or convoy service, canteen service, mobile casualty service, radio service, replacement warden service, or fire service.

General Needham expressed the opinion that some members of the Corps who are also members of local civilian defense organizations will drop out under the new plan, which requires all volunteers to re-enlist.

In addition to establishing the sole allegiance of its members to the Corps, the new plan will also tighten the control of the State Committee over this arm of the Bay State's civilian organization. In the past, explained General Needham, the Defense Corps has operated under its own rules and regulations. Henceforth, it will be governed by regulations laid down by the State Committee and applicable to the entire State.

Members of the Corps will use their own automobiles but the State Committee will provide trailers for equipment, General Needham said.

Col. Natalie Hays Hammond of Gloucester, who has commanded the Defense Corps in the past, was re-designated as Colonel and Commanding Officer under the new set-up.

The Corps uniform will be the same as in the past, but henceforth will include the basic civilian defense insignia as authorized by the OCD in Washington.

Officers of the organization are to be recommissioned by the Protection Division of the State Committee, but General Needham said that the existing list of officers will probably be approved.

Status of the reorganized Corps was compared to that of the State Guard, although the latter's members are paid while on duty.

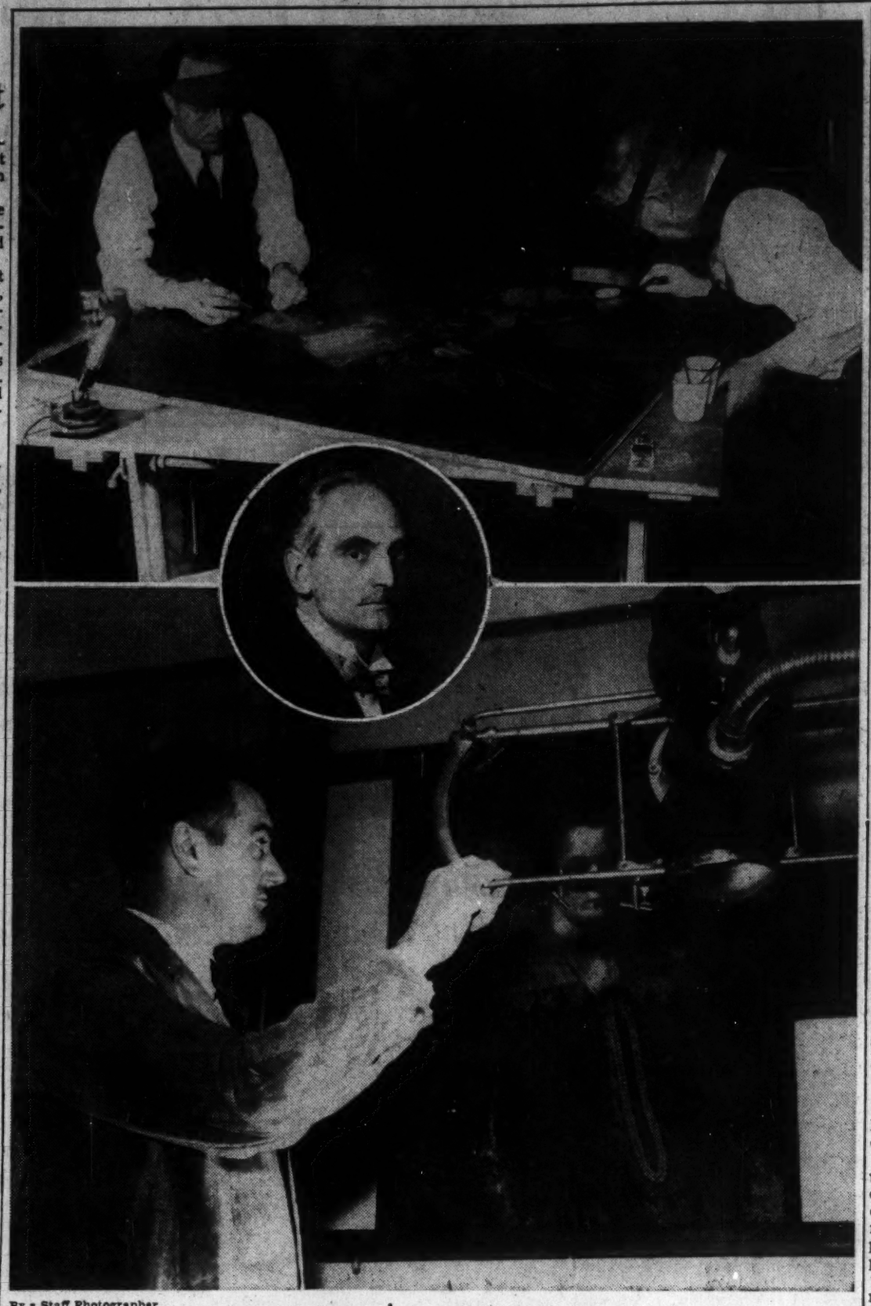
Wellesley Having Mrs. Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak on "Our Changing Democracy" in Alumnae Hall on the Wellesley College campus at 8 p. m. March 27. Her speech will be part of the program of a two-day conference to be held at Wellesley College on March 27 and 28.

The subject of the conference will be the impact of war on the citizen. It is being sponsored by the Wellesley College Forum, an undergraduate organization devoted to the study of national and international affairs. It is also being planned with the co-operation of International Student Service groups at colleges throughout the eastern United States. Colleges sending delegates to the conference are: Harvard, Yale, Swarthmore, Williams, Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Fletcher School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Radcliffe, Amherst, Dartmouth, Clark, Bowdoin, Wheaton, Boston College, and Boston University.

The program on Saturday, March 28, will include panel discussions on: "How Does the War Affect Your Pocketbook?", "The Impact of War on Freedom of Speech," and "The War and Your Job."



By a Staff Photographer

Modern Cleaning Brings Art Surprises

Restorers at the Museum of Fine Arts make startling discoveries in old paintings as modern methods remove camouflage paint and unfold new colors, and occasionally even a different composition beneath. Top: J. A. Finlayson (left) and Alfred Lowe (right) restorer-artists working on a canvas in the Museum laboratory. Below: William J. Young, operator of the X-ray, ultra-violet and infra-red apparatus, who reads between the layers of paint—and often finds a new story. In circle: W. G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum.

Restoration Reveals Painting Mystery

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a blank space on the wall of gallery 4 in the Museum of Fine Arts. The Paris Bordone canvas, "Marriage of Saint Catherine," was missing.

No one was very excited about it, however; least of all Curator of Paintings, W. G. Constable. The picture was simply being cleaned. Old paintings often require the attention of Museum restorers.

Downstairs two staff experts were carefully at work removing the accumulation of surface dirt from the famous masterpiece of this 16th century Viennese artist. Suddenly, excitedly, they called for Mr. Constable.

Beneath the layers of dust and old varnish, they had come across evidence of fairly new paint. Beneath the new paint was a different picture—different in numerous details!

Now thoroughly aroused, the Curator and the restorers watched intently as the repainted portions came away, revealing for the first time the original composition of the artist.

Arm Is Shifted

Why, of course! Now the arm of Saint Catherine reached upward for the ring from the outstretched hand of the infant Jesus. Before, it had pointed downward, with no apparent significance in the gesture.

The mysterious impostor had also altered the position of the head of the Christ child, painting another on top of the original at least two inches farther to the right. Where Bordone had painted only the shoulder of the infant, with the left arm indicated as behind the Virgin mother the later "artist" had painted another extending upward.

Why the changes? Mr. Constable shook his head as we stood before the rejuvenated canvas, now back in its accustomed place in gallery 4.

"I cannot offer any explanation," he said. And that is a rare admission for the distinguished Curator who has solved many baffling mysteries of the printed canvas. Somewhere, back of a flake of pigment, the stroke of a brush, there's usually a clue. That is, for the eye that is trained to see it.

Conceal Damage

Sometimes a painting is touched up to conceal a damage. In the case of the Rubens' "Portrait of Man and His Wife," gallery 5, there was quite another explanation.

Here, Mr. Constable confided, the X-ray had disclosed that the "Man" had two heads. Beneath the one turned toward us now, as we studied the beautiful canvas, is another—in profile.

Had someone repainted a Rubens? Or had Rubens made the change himself? The X-ray told only part of the story. "You have to learn to read the rest," said the Curator gravely. "You add what the X-ray reveals to what you know of the artist's habits and style."

The answer in this case was that both heads were painted by the same artist. Rubens frequently changed his mind after he started a painting. Mr. Constable told of the tragic experience of one Rubens owner who, discovering another pose beneath the surface, had the outer one removed—and ruined a masterpiece.

The Curator turned now to what he considers one of the most exciting restorations of the year, as well as one of the finest paintings in the Museum, Gallery 5. It was another Rubens—"The Head of Cyrus brought to Queen Tomyris"—until recently a possession of the Earl of Harewood, brother-in-law of King George VI.

Coat of Varnish

When acquired by the Museum a few months ago, the canvas was dull with a heavy coat of varnish. After six weeks of painstaking work, layers of varnish were removed, revealing a work of astonishing brilliancy in a state of almost perfect preservation.

The Curator pointed to the green robe on the kneeling figure. Before the cleaning process, the robe had been grey, he said. The restorers were amazed to find the original green beneath. It had been repainted for no apparent reason. There wasn't a single scar or scratch to conceal.

"It must have been the whim of some English family once owning the painting who didn't like the green and just cheerfully had the color changed," the Curator concluded.

Not a very new Museum discovery, but one of the most exciting in its history was that of the Roger Van Der Weyden, "St. Luke Painting the Virgin," in gallery 7. For many years this was thought to be a copy of the original in the Munich Museum It was cleaned, and found to be the original! Munich had the copy.

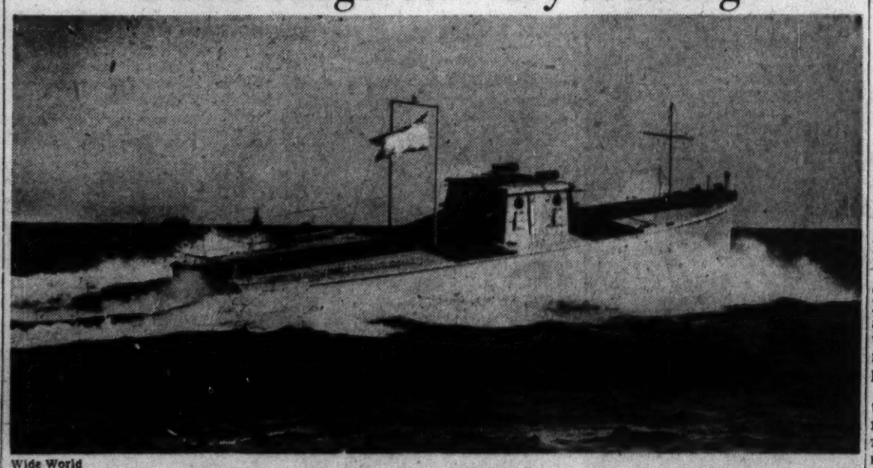
Doge Discovery

Speaking of discoveries, the Curator turned to the "Portrait of the Doge," by Gentile Bellini, gallery 12, which was brought to the Museum some time ago by the Morgan Memorial to see if it had any value.

It was cleaned, and discovered to be one of the "fabulously rare" Bellinis. The Museum purchased it from the Morgan Memorial with the understanding that if the owner showed up, they would relinquish the fee. The owner did appear, but was delighted with the transaction as it stood, and made no claim for either the painting or the fee.

In the monastries, according to the Curator, pictures were often retouched by the monks and damages concealed by paint and varnish. "Today," he explained, "we try to leave the restoration so that it is perceptible. In olden times anyone might be assigned to repair a masterpiece. With modern methods and training, it is becoming an art in itself."

Bomb Target for Navy Training



Wide World

It's Realistic and Elusive

Fast Luders' bomb target vessels are being used by the United States Navy to train student aviators in the art of bombing a target difficult to hit. The vessel, heavily armored to protect its crew and machinery, speeds over a zigzag course while the student pilots attempt to hit it with regulation bombs which are filled with water instead of TNT.

College Gets Credited By Association

Boston Teachers' College has been accredited by the American Association of Teachers' Colleges, a distinction which places it formally in the same category with the best teachers' colleges in the nation and gives its students full standing for admission to graduate schools of education and universities in other centers, it was learned in Boston today.

This is the first time the Boston institution has received this honor, Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould stated. The application of local authorities for such recognition was followed by a thorough survey of the institution's facilities by a visiting committee of the Association.

Its investigation embraced qualifications of teachers, library facilities, the record of students, etc. In the course of the investigation students of the institution took an examination prepared by the National Council of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and made a good showing, Mr. Gould said.

After a survey of the Boston school, the visiting committee unreservedly recommended its approval as an accredited institution. This recommendation was favorably acted upon at the annual convention of the American Association meeting this week in San Francisco, according to word received by William H. J. Kennedy, president of Boston Teachers College.

Northeastern's Surveying Course

A tuition-free part-time course in elementary surveying will be given at Northeastern University as part of the engineering, natural science, and management defense training program of the Federal Government, it is announced by Prof. Frederick R. Henderson, coordinator of defense courses.

Included in the course will be the principles of surveying, the use of instruments and field surveys, office computations, drafting and mapping, and the use of aerial photographs in mapping. The purpose of the course is to provide training for rodmen, chainmen, recorders, and other surveying assistants who will work under supervision in the expanded national defense mapping program.

The course is open to high school graduates with at least two years of mathematics or its equivalent. It will run for 15 weeks, with two hours of lectures and six hours of field work and mapping per week. It will begin March 2.

Maine Getting Herring Earlier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, said recently the Canadian Government's ban on exports of herring to Maine during winter months would be lifted at the end of February.

He said he had received this word from the State Department.

Resumption of exports, chiefly from New Brunswick, will mean that the Maine sardine canneries will be able to operate on an increased scale, Senator Brewster said.

The prohibition against exporting the herring was to have been continued until about April, he said, but was terminated by an "Order in Council," given by the Ottawa Government.

Senator Brewster had sought State Department intervention to end the prohibition, because of its curtailment of the canning industry in his State.

Quincy Blackout More Inclusive?

Several surrounding communities to Quincy have been asked to participate in that City's first blackout March 10, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin announced today.

The Mayor said he had sent letters to the Selectmen of Milton, Weymouth, Braintree, Hingham, and Hull, proposing that a complete South Shore blackout would be more effective than the single participation of Quincy. His City, however, will go ahead with its blackout plans regardless of the joint co-operation.

The blackout in Quincy will differ from those staged in other cities in that the definite time of the 15-minute test will not be announced previously but staged sometime between 9 p. m. and 10 p. m. that night.

Salvage the Topic Of So. End Group

A salvage program for residents of the South End will be the chief topic of discussion at tonight's meeting of the South End Joint Planning Committee at 20 Union Park, Boston. The Committee, one of the most active neighborhood project groups in the entire City, is to hear John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the State Salvage Committee, as the principal speaker. It will also hear reports on adult recreation, better homes and housing, liquor control, play spaces, and streets and alleys. John J. Ryan, chairman, will preside.

Connecticut to Ease Return Of Mothers to Defense Jobs

War Activities in New England

Child Care in Connecticut—The Nutmeg State will be one of the first to receive grants under the Lanham Act to provide daytime care for small children and thus enable a substantial number of mothers to take jobs in war-order factories, the State Defense Council announced.

The plan to relieve mothers of the daytime care of young children is directed particularly to women who have been employed previously in industry but who are now married and are prevented from returning to their factory jobs because of family responsibilities. These women, it was pointed out, are already skilled industrial workers in whose cases no time need be spent in training.

To free mothers for factory work, it is proposed to expand existing child day care services and to establish other such facilities where needed. Included in the services will be nursery schools, playgrounds, school lunches, after-school children's groups in libraries and museums, play and project periods before and after school hours, visiting housekeeper service and foster day care.

Army Cooks Teach Cape Women—Approximately 100 Cape Cod women are attending cooking classes at Camp Edwards this week with Army chefs as instructors. The Army, however, isn't teaching anything about fancy dishes. The instruction is in mass cooking and feeding in the Army way in the event women have to feed large numbers of citizens in an emergency.

Maine Scouts Mobilize—Boy Scout leaders in the Pine Tree State have announced plans to recruit and train 17,000 boys for courier service in the State's Civilian Defense organization. Officials of Pine Tree Council, Portland, and Katahdin Council, Bangor, met with Col. Francis H. Farnum, Civilian Defense Director, and decided to start recruiting this week and to conduct training courses in March.

They Want to Fight—Two American boys who have been living in the Azores since childhood arrived in New York yesterday aboard a Portuguese freighter "to fight for the United States."

"We are Americans," said Frank T. Medeiros, "and we want to fight for the United States. We don't care what branch of the service they put us into."

Young Medeiros, a native of Bristol, Rhode Island, arrived with John Pacheco, a native of Boston. Both of Portuguese descent, Medeiros has lived in the Azores 10 years, Pacheco 20 years.

Future Officers Begin Training—Approximately 500 men ranging in age from 27 to 42 years and drawn from various fields of civilian business activity have begun training as prospective officers for administrative positions in Naval aviation establishments, the Navy announced. They have been given probationary commissions as Lieutenants Junior Grade or Lieutenants in the Naval Reserve and upon successful completion of the course they will be given permanent commissions in the Naval Reserves. Purpose of the training plan is to relieve flying personnel of business and administrative matters.

Maine Airports Recognized—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, has announced that Presque Isle and Caribou, Maine, have been designated as temporary airports of entry. No order has yet been issued, he said, for the setting up of a maintenance office.

Shelling of Goleta Reminds Bay State of Orleans in 1918

Shelling yesterday of the California town of Goleta by an enemy submarine reminded many New Englanders of a similar attack by a German U-boat during World War I.

It was on the hot Sunday of July 21, 1918—the same day that Washington officials announced the winning of the Battle of Chateau Thierry—that a German submarine shelled the Cape Cod shore near Orleans. They were the first enemy sub shells ever to land on American soil, and the last—until yesterday.

The submarine, disguised as a freighter, and painted a dirty gray, with a dummy smokestack over the conning tower, attacked a tug and a string or barges.

Vacationing crowds along the Cape shoreline witnessed the attack which resulted in only one casualty—an injury to the helmsman of the tug.

The German submersible was identified as the U-156 under command of Kapitanleutnant von Oldenburg, who, it was learned later, from his sea position could see the bathing crowds on shore.

It was a calm summer afternoon as the Lehigh Valley tug Perth Amboy moved along slowly only a few hundred yards off shore, dragging a string of barges. Her captain was sleeping, children aboard were skipping rope on the cargo hatches. Family washing flapped in the breezes.

Suddenly, with both guns blazing, the U-boat charged. The first shell struck the tug's wheelhouse. Shrapnel burts followed. the tug wallowed and explosions set her afire. She burned rapidly to the water's edge, but coast guardsmen rescued 41 from the tug and its convoy.

The U-boat, turning from the sinking tug, approached nearer and raked the shore. Navy hydroplanes attacked the submarine with aerial bombs but the German commander defiantly continued his fire for a few minutes before sailing away.

Test of Lexington Alarm Is Planned

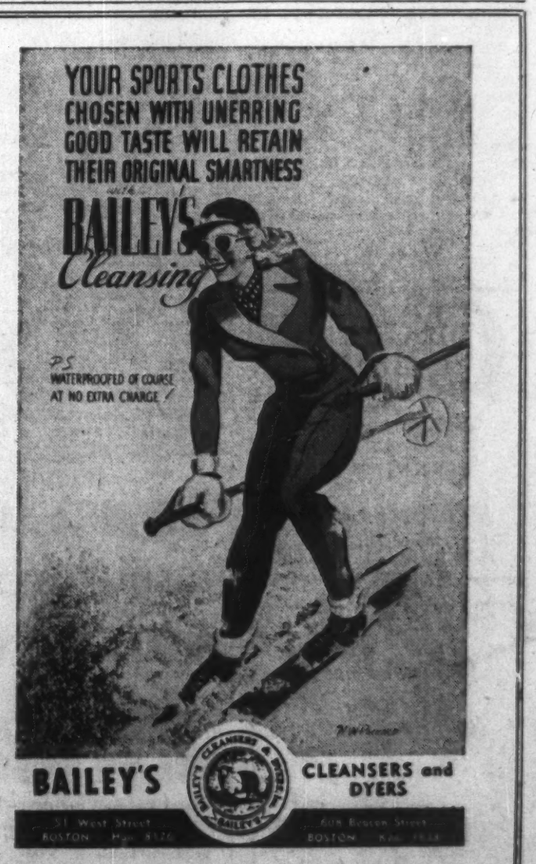
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Feb. 24—State-authorized tests of Lexington's air raid alarm system, minus a blackout, will be held Monday evening, March 2, Allen W. Rucker, General Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, announced today.

The test has been called to discover and correct any existing weaknesses prior to the State-wide maneuvers scheduled by the United States Army for the early part of March, Mr. Rucker said.

Public mobilization will be omitted to avoid the confusion which might result from a general signal to the various services affected by the test will be four series of 10 blasts on the fire alarm whistle at 7:50 p. m.

The "problem" given by K. P. Miner, District Director of the State Committee on Public Safety, is regarded as the probable conditions under which Lexington would suffer from an air raid. "It will be assumed," Mr. Miner said, "that a squadron of enemy bombers have been attacked over Lexington by our interceptor forces and they have jettisoned their load of bombs in order to escape."



Joint Sea and Air Power To Decide Pacific Issue

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's "fireside" analysis of the world embracing character of the present war, presents two major conclusions for the strategists.

The first is that the United Nations must build up a preponderance of power—despite the advice of those arm-chair critics, who are calling for all-out offensive before it can possibly be made effective.

The second is that air power, supported by sea power, is going to decide the issue in the Pacific. The air arm has ceased to be merely a supporting adjunct naval operation.

Co-ordination Needed

The recent dash of three German ships through the Dover Straits illustrates how effective a co-ordinated effort of this nature can be made.

The Japanese recognized this fact and have made shrewd use of their available air and sea power in their tremendous gamble for victory. First, the paralyzing surprising attack by air on Pearl Harbor which dislocated the planned use of the United States Navy. Then the gaining of command of the air over the Philippines, Hong Kong, Wake Island, and Singapore spelled disaster to the defenders.

The Japanese are now pushing their air forces south and southeast. Already portions of the Netherlands East Indies and outlying strategically located islands to the eastward of New Guinea have felt the impact of Japan's air attack.

American Strategy

In turn the United States sent its air strength, supported by sea power, against Japanese bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands in an attempt to cut the slowly tightening coils which Japan is throwing around the approaches to Torres Strait, through which passes a line of communications vital to the Allies.

Japan's war on the United States is no hysterical outburst of last-minute desperate effort. The Japanese have harbored a long smouldering resentment of the restrictions the United States has placed on the yellow race—the California land laws, and in particular the enactment of the immigration law of 1924.

They have patiently bided their time, and while the United States blundered along in blind disregard of what was patent to every military observer, they minutely planned a war in which everything was staked on attaining initial success. So far co-ordinated air, sea and land power has gained them almost every objective sought.

Use of Air Power

Hong Kong and Wake were taken in short order largely through the use of air power. By the same means the Japanese were able to effect landing throughout the Philippines almost at will. Through co-ordination the Japanese flung the British back into Singapore, and caused its capitulation, with a resultant reassessment of naval strategy in the Pacific.

A slightly brighter picture is presented by the defense of Burma where the Japanese planes have been opposed by a stalwart aggregation of Allied aviators, but even here superior Japanese air power may possibly prevail.

The gallant stand of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces is inspiring but has no real military bearing on the course of the war other than to immobilize an unknown strength of the Japanese Army, and to a certain extent prick the egotism of a self-confident enemy. It does deny the Japanese use of Manila Bay, but this result is no great loss as Japan has numerous other nearby sheltered bays and harbors in the archipelago available for its purposes. What is more to the point is that this lone outpost is also denied to the United States.

The Issue at Bataan

Were it not for their determination to further their absurd idea of preserving face, the Japanese could by-pass Bataan Peninsula, leaving only sufficient forces to contain the defenders.

They could then devote all their energies to reducing the Netherlands East Indies and complete their plan of ensconcing themselves in or denying the Allies every base in the territory that Japanese ambition has marked for its suzerainty.

Eventually to dislodge them will be a long and arduous task. In past years, competent strategists have studied the possibility of the United States some day finding itself in its present plight, and have given considered estimates of as much as six years being required to effect victory.

The Japanese are well aware that a long war can bring them nothing but disaster, hence their willingness to take extraordinary and unorthodox risks in pressing every opportunity of intrenching themselves as rapidly as possible. They can then predicate hope for eventual success on an Axis triumph, or perhaps on a visionary belief that the United States will grow tired of war.

The attack on Pearl Harbor could easily have resulted in a rousing debacle for Japan. The heavy loss incurred in Macassar Strait was the direct result of taking unwarranted risks. Despite that reverse, however, the Japanese, through superior air and sea power, succeeded in establishing themselves in the Celebes and Borneo, and with Singapore eliminated, a similar infiltration of Sumatra is in progress.

Dispersion of Forces

The Japanese have made a dispersion of forces far beyond what had generally been thought would be safe. This means that either they had available more men, equipment, facilities and supplies than had been supposed, or they have taken the risk of being lightly spread over a wide area. In any event they have long lines of communication to protect, which, however, are difficult to attack under present conditions.

War today calls for enormous tonnages in ships and cargoes with resultant dependence on lines of communication. Japan has the advantage of fighting the war on interior lines with well-protected avenues of communications. Allied supplies for Australasia, on the contrary, must go over an 8,000-mile route from the United States.

Should one or more of the six to 10 expeditionary forces the President recently hinted are in prospect for overseas service be moved across the Pacific, that ocean must be made safe for transports and the flow of supplies following in their wake.

The United States is girding itself for a mighty effort to assure this safety. An accelerated shipbuilding program is responsible for new battleships, cruisers, and destroyers being completed months ahead of their originally scheduled dates. The airplane output has been vastly increased, and will be further enlarged to an unprecedented extent. Other needs are being similarly provided for.

United States Must Wait

It is humiliating to see Japan marching victoriously on its way and crushing those who looked to the United States for assistance. Nevertheless it would be the height of folly for the United States to attempt piecemeal attacks upon Japan and expose itself to incurring serious military losses without commensurate decisive results.

The best that can be hoped for at the present time is to bolster Java and Australia to at least such an extent that any gains Japan may make will be at a terrific price, and to carry out such hit-and-run measures as are deemed worth the effort.

When the United States decides it has assembled the requisite air and sea strength, a campaign such as the world has never before beheld will be inaugurated.

The recent minor stab at the Marshall Islands shows how they can be taken. One after another outlying Japanese bases will be occupied, and eventually Japan's lines of communication will be disrupted. The prizes it has won with the expenditures of great effort will be evacuated or captured; and pinned to their own islands and cut off from essential materials, the Japanese will be faced with ultimate defeat.

Britain Is Warned Of Need for More And More Planes

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP) — Calling upon aircraft workers to make more planes, Col. J. J. Llewellin, new Minister of Aircraft Production, declared that production of efficient planes in large numbers was "even more necessary" this year than in the summer and autumn of 1940.

"We now have more fronts to man," he said. "Our own homes and factories must still be defended. A second Battle of Britain may start at any moment, and on an even greater scale.

"The Royal Navy needs a larger air arm to work with the fleets, and seas around our shores still have to be patrolled.

"Our Russian allies must have every airplane we can give them if they are successfully to carry on and complete their wonderful victory. The Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Burma, in their peril, plead for the products of your plants."

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New Cabinet Changes Made By Churchill

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that he was satisfied with the assignments of various Cabinet members in the reshuffled Government and the Chiefs of Staff, and that he had no intention of making further major changes. Only a few Undersecretaries may be shifted, it was indicated.

The statement followed announcement yesterday of the second major reshuffle of the Cabinet in four days, highlighted by the removal of Capt. H. D. R. Margesson as Secretary of State for War, and his replacement by Sir James Grigg.

Expressing regret at the loss to the Government of "colleagues who readily placed their resignations" in his hands in order to facilitate the changes of the past week, Mr. Churchill declared:

"They had, of course, no greater share of responsibility than the rest of the administration in the disasters which have fallen on us in the Far East."

New Difficulties Faced

Prime Minister Churchill said he was sure that the Government "had achieved a more tensely braced and contained administration to meet the new dangers and difficulties coming upon us."

Mr. Churchill said that Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, newly-named Minister of State in charge of productions in the War Cabinet, soon would return from Cairo to assume "as his sphere the whole question of production in all its aspects."

He asserted that the whole previous supply set-up, under which Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of War Production was subject to certain limitations, was being scrapped for a new one.

He said he would submit a scheme on postwar reconstruction. The new War Cabinet setup, he asserted, bears "a fairly close resemblance" to that by which Mr. David Lloyd George successfully directed Britain's efforts in the last war.

Approves Present System

Outlining the duties of the Cabinet members and Chief of Staff, he said he was satisfied the present system of government by which the country is conducting the war is "the best which could be devised."

He added that "there is no question of making a change of serious or fundamental character" so long as the Prime Minister "retains the confidence of the House (of Commons) and of the country."

He said that "however tempting it may be at some time of trouble that lies ahead to step aside and let someone else take the heavy and repeatd blows which are coming, I do not intend to adopt that cowardly course."

Direct From Civil Service

As the new War Secretary Mr. Churchill named Sir James Grigg, civil service head of the War Office. Although he is a man generally recognized as one of the outstanding administrators in the British Government, his appointment for one of the top Cabinet posts was a major surprise. There is no previous record of such an appointment having been made direct from the Civil Service.

Answering the crescendo of criticism which has swept the country with particular violence since Singapore's fall and the German naval dash through the Channel, Mr. Churchill likewise dropped Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite Minister Without Portfolio; Lord Moyne, Colonial Secretary; and Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Public Buildings.

War Cabinet Unchanged

The immediate reaction was praise for the appointment of Sir James Grigg to the War Secretariat, but the rest of the changes met a cool reception. In the words of the Daily Mail, it was "just another reshuffle."

The changes did not affect Mr. Churchill's seven-man War Cabinet, a group trimmed down from nine members Feb. 20.

Both the earlier change and the one yesterday were concessions to the widely voiced demands for new imaginative and aggressive action in the prosecution of the war in contrast to conservative old school methods.

Captain Margesson and Colonel Moore-Brabazon have both been the target of sharp sniping, some of it months old.

Captain Margesson has been charged with part of the blame for the fall of Singapore and British setbacks in North Africa.

Colonel Moore-Brabazon has been under criticism since he was charged by a British Labor spokesman with expressing the hope that German and Russian armies would "exterminate each other" and leave Britain the dominating power in Europe.

Amery and Sinclair Stay

The Prime Minister retained Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, both of whom Commons lobby reports had said were slated for replacement. In addition, Viscount Cranborne was named Secretary of State for Colonies, replacing Lord Moyle.

Mr. Hugh Dalton was made President of the Board of Trade, succeeding Col. J. J. Llewellin, who became Minister of Aircraft Production in place of Colonel Moore-Brabazon.

Lord Wolmer was named Minister of Economic Warfare, replacing Mr. Dalton.

Lord Portal became Minister of Works and Buildings, replacing Lord Reith.

Mr. Greenwood's office, in which he had charge of reconstruction, lapses.

Cabinet Personnel

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's Cabinet, following changes announced Feb. 20 and 23, consisted today of the following members with cabinet rank:

Lord Chancellor, Viscount Simon.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood.

Secretary of State for the Home Office and Minister of Home Security, Herbert Morrison.

Secretary of State for India and Burma, L. S. Amery.

Secretary of State for Colonies and Leader of the House of Lords, Viscount Cranborne.

First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander.

Secretary of State for War, Sir James Grigg.

Secretary of State for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair.

Secretary of State for Scotland, Thomas Johnson.

Minister of Supply, Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.

President of Board of Trade, Hugh Dalton.

President of Board of Education, Richard Austen Butler.

Minister of Health, Ernest Brown.

Minister of Agriculture, R. S. Hudson.

Minister of Works and Buildings and First Commissioner for Works, Lord Portal.

Minister of Aircraft Production, Col. J. J. Llewellin.

Minister of War Transport, Lord Leathers.

Minister of Food, Lord Woolton.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Alfred Duff Cooper.

Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken.

Minister of Economic Warfare, Viscount Wolmer.

Postmaster General, W. S. Morrison.

Paymaster General, Lord Hankey.

Members of Mr. Churchill's seven-man War Cabinet, unaffected by yesterday's changes, are:

Prime Minister Churchill, who in addition to the Premiership holds the portfolios of Defense Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council.

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and Leader in the House of Commons.

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State.

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service.

Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

New Junkers Bomber Ready for Nazi Pilots

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 24 (AP)—A new type of Junkers bomber said to be much superior to any hitherto used by the German Air Force is reported by the Junkers factory to be ready to enter action soon.

In a report just published the company said that these bombers, described as having 1,000-horsepower engines, are already in mass production and are being formed into squadrons.

Entirely new armament is said to be the chief innovation while the planes also are said to be faster and more maneuverable.

In addition, the report mentioned the JU88 and JU90 new type bombers especially designed for desert warfare and already in use in Libya.

Bombers for Victory

Associated Press

Britain Speeds Output of Long-Range Planes

Workmen in this British aircraft factory are working at record speed to build Stirling heavy bombers for the RAF. These giant craft, shown on the assembly line, weigh 30 tons, carry eight tons of bombs, and are used for long-range raiding.

Russians by Frontal Attack Now 50 Miles From Smolensk

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP) — Red Army troops have occupied Dorogobuzh, on the Dnieper River only 50 miles from Smolensk, in a central front attack launched at dawn yesterday after hours of artillery preparation, Soviet authorities said today.

Capture of Dorogobuzh placed the Russians half-way between the German base at Vyazma, presumably by-passed, and Smolensk, and gave them possession of the terminus of a branch railway line connecting with the main Moscow-Smolensk Railway 15 miles to the north.

Massed infantrymen, led by tanks, supported by field guns and covered by planes, headed in force toward Smolensk, a key German base 230 miles west of Moscow, to capitalize on conquests a month earlier in the Mozhaisk sector at their rear and on correlated pincer actions.

Without identifying the sectors, the Soviet Information Bureau said that one Russian unit had repelled five fierce counterattacks and killed more than 500 Germans, that Red Army infantry and cavalry had cooperated to reoccupy 10 settlements, annihilate more than 2,500 invaders and take a number of prisoners, and that a Soviet detachment had killed 130 in a foray in which it destroyed three tanks.

"Soviet units operating on one sector of the southern front," it said, "captured three German tanks, four guns, eight mine throwers, nine machine-guns, 60 cases of mines and two field wireless stations. The enemy lost more than 100 officers and men killed."

Coincident with this activity—developed on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the formation of the Red Army—it was announced that more than 14,000 Germans had been killed in recent savage fighting in which the Russians captured numerous points on the approaches of a large southwestern city. (This may have been Kharkov, industrial center 400 miles below Moscow.)

Massive barrages were laid down Feb. 22, the Soviet radio said, while troops were marshalled for the new thrust toward Smolensk.

The Russians destroyed 20 German planes aloft and eight aground while losing a dozen of their own, the Information Bureau said.

Large-scale combat was reported continuing about Leningrad, where fixed German positions have been under fire of both army and navy guns.

A Stockholm dispatch today from Berlin said German parachutists had been used for the first time in the Leningrad sector in an effort to check the Russians.

The Moscow radio earlier reported that the Red Navy had sunk 81 warships and 276 auxiliary vessels carrying hundreds of tanks and guns and tens of thousands of shells in seven months of war against Germany.

Red Army Change

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 23, Delayed (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander Petrovich Panfiloff, tall and vigorous artillery specialist, is serving as vice-chief of the Red Army under Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikoff.

This was disclosed by invitations to a military reception today in celebration of the Red Army's twenty-fourth anniversary.

Foreign military attachés attending the reception included Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Michela of the United States and his assistants, Capt. Richard Park Jr., and Capt. Robert McCabe. Officers of other nations represented in Kuibyshev, including Japan, also were present in full dress uniforms.

New Church of England Head: Which Way?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Appointment of the Rev. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, to be new Archbishop of Canterbury, thus succeeding the Rev. Dr. Cosmo Lang as head of the Church of England, is accepted here as a significant pointer to the general progressive trend in Britain.

Real importance is attached to the appointment of the new Church leader since he will be called on to guide the Church of England during a period of national changes likely to prove as far-reaching as any since the Middle Ages.

Furthermore, the whole relationships of the Church to the life of the nation and to its Government will be under review. Is the church to take the initiative in an effort to re-establish for itself a major role in the affairs of state or is it to keep apart from politics? An excetional man seems required for such an exceptional era in Church history. Dr. Temple is unquestianably an exceptional man.

Supporter of Social Rights

Although the British Government's postwar plans are considered still too nebulous by many reformers here, the support given by present British leaders to advocates of change like that of Dr. Temple suggest that spokes are not being put in the wheels of progress. For although Dr. Temple seemed the obvious choice to succeed Dr. Lang, his appointment had to be indorsed by his fellow churchmen, by the Prime Minister and by the King.

And when one remembers that Dr. Temple has pledged himself to fight against the rights of property where they conflict with social justice and to strive for a reorganization of the traditional workings of Church of England finance, it can be seen that Dr. Temple might have come up against considerable opposition.

As it is Dr. Temple will now be supported by the new Archbishop of York, the Rev. Dr. Cyril F. Garbett, who also gave much attention to social improvement when Bishop of the needy London district of Southwar.

Dr. Temple's appointment also has far-reaching implications for the Church of England's part in postwar international relations and in securing a lasting peace.

For the new Archbishop of Canterbury has been oustanding among English churchmen in thoughtful contributions to a discussion on economic as well as political problems ahead.

He has been a supporter of this country's Federal Union organization. He is author of some clearcut proposals for Germany's future, including a dramatic elimination of "Prussianism," and occupation of the Reich for at least five years, but at the same time favors a Christian approach to a new deal for a reformed Germany within an ultimately federated Europe.

Peace Without Resentment

He believes Germany can be ultimately reformed without arousing resentment which might lead to yet another war.

Dr. Temple's great interest in the future of Europe is backed up by encyclopediac knowledge of Central European history, and personal observation has shown that he can deliver a long lecture crammed with dates, facts, and names without pause and without a single reference to notes.

He was one of the greatest classical scholars that Oxford produced in two decades Today he is recognized as one of the greatest intellects in Britain.

A Family Tradition

Dr. Temple becomes the first son of an Archbishop of Canterbury to attain the same high place. When Dr. Temple was born 60 years ago his father was Bishop of Exeter.

To those asking the question, Is Dr. Temple the best choice from a purely religious viewpoint? the answer is given in his acknowledged love of humanity and desire to make the church a more living element in the life of the people, even though his approach to this might be considered by many of his othodox contemporaries as intellectual and social rather than spiritual.

The question remains, will Dr. Temple change the traditional concept of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or will the strength of tradition behind the post of primate of all England make him modify his own advanced views. One thing does seem certain—Dr. Temple will arouse the ordinary people of Britain to new interest in the voice of their Church in domestic and world affairs.

Associated Press

Rev. Dr. William Temple

Archbishop of York, who has been named Archbishop of Canterbury by King George VI.

Stalin, Confident of Victory, Sets New Goals for Workers

MOSCOW, Feb. 24—Manifesting deep confidence to millions of Russians observing the Red Army's twenty-fourth anniversary, Premier Joseph Stalin called yesterday for "complete victory" in a "war of liberation" against Germany, set larger goals for workers supplying the advancing army, and soberly warned the Soviet Union that it still faced a tremendous and hard fight.

The enemy, Premier Stalin declared in a memorable order of the day to the Red Army, which was broadcast to all the Russias and to the world, "is not yet beaten and a stern struggle is ahead of us."

But he made this pledge:

"We shall throw the enemy from the gates of Leningrad and liberate White Russia, the Ukraine and the Crimea.

"The Red Banner will fly everywhere it has flown before. . . . I wish you complete victory over the German-Fascist invaders. . . . Forward!

Mr. Stalin, on whose direct order the counteroffensive began last fall, dealt only generally with the military field as the German-Russian war went into its ninth month.

Areas Cleared of Enemy

He said the enemy was defeated at Tikhvin and Rostov, in the Crimea and before Moscow; that the Moscow and Tula areas had been cleared of the enemy, and the war would be different now that the element of surprise which formed the German reserve stock of power had been spent.

The Germans, Mr. Stalin said, have allies fighting beside them while "so far we have not been in that position."

While the Soviets have held their own and eventually will win, the Premier-Defense Commissar said, "It would be unlike the Soviet people to delude themselves into the belief that the enemy has already been beaten."

Then he laid down this general policy for coming months:

"New units must be sent to the front to forge victory.

"Industry must work with redoubled vigor.

"The Army must receive every day more and more tanks, aircraft, guns, machine guns and other arms.

A War of Liberation

"Therein lies the strength of the Red Army. But the strength of the Red Army lies not only in this. Above all it lies in the fact that it is fighting a national war of liberation and not an imperialistic war of aggression.

"The task of the Red Army is to liberate from the German invaders our Soviet land and the citizens of our villages and towns who were free people before the war but are now oppressed and suffering from plunder and starvation.

"Every member of the Red Army knows this is a just war, a war of liberation."

What appeared to be an invitation to the German people to overthrow Hitler was voiced by the Russian leader.

He denounced as "a wicked, foolish libel" statements which he said appeared in the foreign press that the Red Army aimed at the destruction of the German people.

"It is probable," he said, "that this war will bring about the end of Hitler's clique. We would welcome this situation. But it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German state.

"History teaches that Hitlers come and go but the German people and the German state remain."

[Prime Minister Churchill sent Premier Stalin a message expressing "our confidence in the victorious end of the struggle which we are waging together."]

Russia and Japan Are Still at Odds On Fishing Rights

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 24 (AP)—Japan and Soviet Russia still are negotiating over renewal of their fisheries agreement, which expired Dec. 31, but diplomatic informants said that no new accord has been signed.

Constantin Smetanin, Russian Ambassador to Tokyo, has reached Soviet territory en route to Moscow, but it was said that his visit was of routine character and it was expected he would return shortly to Japan.

Meanwhile, Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, the Japanese Ambassador, remains in Kuibyshev with his Embassy staff.

The Japanese fisheries normally begin preparations for their operations in Russian waters in March and efforts are being made to reach an agreement quickly.

Meanwhile, it is emphasized here that relations of Japan and Russia, confronting each other across the Manchukuo-Siberian Border, remain based on their Neutrality Pact, concluded last April 13.

[The fisheries agreement is based on the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth which gave Japan fishing rights in Russian Far Eastern territorial waters.]

'Bomber for Bataan' Fund Begun by Men In Philippine Zone

WITH GEN. MACARTHUR ON THE BATAAN PENINSULA, Feb. 20 Delayed. (AP)—A "Bomber for Bataan" fund has been started among the American - Filipino troops fighting the Japanese on the Bataan Peninsula and from Corregidor and other fortified Manila Bay islands.

The movement to raise funds to obtain at least one bomber from the United States started spontaneously after the troops had heard a broadcast reporting that production of airplanes by Ford and other American producers was running to astronomical figures.

This slogan was adopted: "Better buy one bomber than be buried on Bataan."

The campaign still is in its beginning stages but organizers believe that inasmuch as many soldiers have indicated a willingness to contribute up to one month's pay it will be possible also to raise funds for a ship to bring the bomber here plus high war bonuses for the ship's crew and to purchase gasoline and bombs.

Plenty of aviators already are here to fly the bomber.

Missionaries Safe On Hainan Island

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions announced on Feb. 20 that it was informed by the State Department that there was no foundation for reports that all American missionaries on Hainan Island had been massacred. The island is off the south coast of China.

The Church Board said that the State Department's information came from Shanghai and was transmitted through Bern, Switzerland.

A Chinese Army communiqué on Jan. 16 declared that all American missionaries on that island had been slain by Japanese forces, and gave the names of several persons who were supposed to have been killed.

Courage of Russians Hailed by MacArthur

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 24

Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent congratulations from his beleaguered positions on Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines to Premier Stalin on the celebration of the Soviet Army's twenty-fourth anniversary.

The United States General declared that never in his experience in a number of wars and in his study of other conflicts had he observed "such effective resistance to the heaviest blows of a hitherto undefeated enemy, followed by a smashing counterattack which is driving the enemy back to his own land.

"The scale and grandeur of this effort marks it as the greatest military achievement in all history."

General MacArthur said the "world situation at the present time indicates that the hopes of civilization rest on the worthy banners of the courageous Russian Army."

Hitler's Big Task

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's prediction of an ultimate Russian victory was reflected yesterday by a British military expert who in the past had been extremely conservative in assessing the weight of the Red Army's winter offensive.

Writing in the London Daily Herald, Maj. E. W. Sheppard, one of Britain's highly regarded military authorities, pointed out that to reach the Caucasus and its vital oil regions next summer Adolf Hitler must drive approximately 500 miles.

This, Major Sheppard emphasized, is as far again as Hitler was able to get last summer, even with the element of surprise in his favor against a comparatively unseasoned opponent.

"The Germany Army has now a very long defensive front of 2,000 miles to hold in Russia," Major Sheppard wrote. "It cannot be held with much less than 200 divisions. Of these, Hitler's allies might provide 50. That would leave Germany 50 to 80 of her total army of from 200 to 230 divisions to use for a great Caucasus offensive—say 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men."

Major Sheppard acknowledged that such a striking force probably would include completely refitted German mechanized forces, but said it would be "very little larger numerically" than the army which failed to cover 40 miles in the final assault on Moscow last fall.

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Sea Supremacy in 1943 Goal of U. S. Shipyards

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — Prodigious, record-breaking efforts by American shipbuilding yards were today putting the United States Navy and Merchant Marine in position for what officials here expect will be the most challenging year for American sea power in more than a century.

In the face of a resurgence of German naval strength, French naval activity, and of continued Japanese seizures of strategic sea bases throughout the Western Pacific, American mercantile and combatant tonnage is mounting rapidly, giving strong indication that 1943 will find this country in a markedly stronger position on the seven seas.

Reflecting the confidence expressed by President Roosevelt in his radio address to the nation, war officials here predict that new tonnage will more than compensate for unforeseen losses during 1942 and that the continued blows in East Asian waters will add to what is known to be already serious Japanese sea losses.

At the same time, Washington is paying full attention to the probability that the German surface craft will once more erupt into the Atlantic and to the possibility that remnants of the French Fleet may finally be surrendered to Berlin. Such developments would greatly increase the burden on the United States Navy.

What Axis May Expect

Although last week was an unusually successful one even for today's accelerated construction program, it gives an indication of what the Axis may expect from America's shipbuilding effort. All told, one 35,000-ton battleship, four destroyers and seven merchantmen of more than 10,000 tons each were launched from American yards.

While no such rate can be expected for warships, the United States is already launching one merchantman a day and expects to hit two a day by late spring.

Admittedly, the most serious challenge today comes from U-boat concentration against oil-tankers plying the Caribbean and the coastal waters of the eastern United States. In a little over five weeks since the start of the U-boat campaign on Jan. 14, Axis submarines have sunk or damaged 23 tankers. This compares with less than 30 tankers said to have been completed last year.

Although last year's tanker production rate will be tripled or more this year, it will still be far short of what is necessary if sinkings continue at anywhere near the present level. In fact, the growing demand for the shipment of oil to the Near East, North Africa and Australia-New Zealand makes it imperative that the present number of tankers be measurably increased. It will not be enough merely to replace losses, officials warn.

Except for tankers, the United Nations, particularly the United States, are apparently constructing considerably more vessels at the present time than they are losing through enemy action. Cargo ship losses across the North Atlantic are still far below the disastrous figures of a year ago, while American merchant losses en route to the Far East have been negligible on both the Southern Pacific and Southern Atlantic routes.

Shipping officials here appear confident that during 1942 American shipyards will build new tonnage virtually equal to the total allied tonnage lost since the war began. If losses do not rise above the present rate, this new tonnage should begin to provide the backlog necessary to transport and supply the vast American expeditionary forces which are now looked upon as the final arbiters of the war.

No great concern is felt here over the week-end arrival of the 26,500-ton French battleship Dunkerque at Toulon, although Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles has warned that this Government is seriously interested in the fate of the French Fleet. It has always been the announced policy of the French Government to repair the ships damaged in the 1940 battles with the British, and it is recognized that such repairs can be made effectively only in the harbors of France proper.

Possibilities Not Ignored

The Navy Department is not overlooking the possibility, however, that there was some connection between the Dunkerque's passage from Oran, Algeria, and the escape of the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugene from Brest to a German port.

In addition to the rapid launching of American destroyers, which are expected to take to the water at the rate of one a week during 1942, naval circles here point out that the United States will probably have four brand-new 35,000-ton battleships ready for action a year from now in addition to the two similar ships commissioned in 1941.

At present the United States has launched but not commissioned the battleships South Dakota, Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama. There are high hopes, although no out-on-a-limb predictions, at the Navy Department that each of these four ships will have joined the fleet by the end of January, 1943.

The experience of the 35,000-ton Washington and its sister ship North Carolina show that it now takes 10 to 11 months to commission a new battleship after its launching. The Washington was launched on June 1, 1940, and commissioned on May 15, 1941, while the North Carolina was launched on June 13, 1940, and commissioned on April 9, 1941.

Close of the Line

Shortly after the South Dakota was launched on June 7 of last year, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that he had hopes that it would be commissioned in January or February of this year. Although it is now apparent that the South Dakota cannot be commissioned this month, it may well join the fleet by April, thus equalling or breaking the commissioning record of the North Carolina.

If this commissioning rate is maintained, the other three 35,000-tonners should also join the fleet this year. The Massachusetts was launched on Sept. 23, 1941, the Indiana on Nov. 11, 1941 and the Alabama on Feb. 16, 1942.

There have also been undenied reports from London that two new British battleships are about ready to join the new King George the Fifth and the Duke of York. Another ship of this caliber, the Prince of Wales, was lost off Singapore in December.

Crossing the North Atlantic With Unit of AEF

International; Associated Press

Scenes Aboard United States Transport

(1) With his camera in hand, H. B. Roberts (second from right), Associated Press photographer, examines shells for a machine gun and the weapon itself while the gun crew does some explaining. (2) All was not smooth sailing for the expeditionary force. Rough seas spray the deck of the transport. (3) Closeup of new type of inflated lifebelt used by the troops, showing one cartridge installed and another about to be inserted. In an emergency the belt is inflated with air compressed in small cylinders of the type used to charge soda water. When inflated, these belts keep a man afloat until he is picked up. If the emergency charge of air leaks out, belt can be blown up with lung power. (4) Wearing new type lifebelts, soldiers and nurses are shown at the rail of a transport that was ferried across the North Atlantic to Northern Ireland. (5) Gun crew of 50-caliber machine gun. Sailors manned these guns while soldiers manned the 30-caliber weapons. (6) Ensign Harold Haldeman of Brooklyn, N. Y., explains to Lieut. Edith Dorrell, from Morgantown, W. Va., how to keep her lifebelt inflated by lung power.

India Demands Full Equality As Price of All-Out Efforts

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 24— India wants freedom and equal status with the other units of the British Commonwealth of Nations as its price for all-out war co-operation.

So said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the non-party conference of Indian leaders in New Delhi, in an interview today.

"India must know that when the longed-for victory of the United Nations is won her equality of status with the other units of the British Commonwealth will be assured," Sir Tej declared.

The Indian leader said all proposals for an interim settlement of the India problem must be judged in relations to India's war effort and national contribution in the struggle against aggression.

"It is because our proposals embodied in a cable to the British Prime Minister represent the minimum required to evoke wholehearted enthusiastic co-operation from our people that we have no hesitation in pressing them," Sir Tej said.

Immediate Measures

The cable which the conference sent to the British Prime Minister urged immediate British measures to give India rank with other self-governing units of the Empire and reconstruction of the Governor General's Executive Council as a National Government during the war. It also asked that India's representatives in the British War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council be non-official and representative of the people.

Sir Tej said he welcomed an offer of representation for India on the British War Cabinet and Pacific War Council which was made on Feb. 12 and also the Prime Minister's promise to give careful consideration to other proposals. However, he added that public opinion would not be satisfied so long as the main demand remained unfulfilled. This, he explained, was the conversion and expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council into a National Government consisting entirely of non-officials of all recognized parties and communities and in charge of all portfolios, subject only to responsibility to the Crown.

Sir Tej explained that this last proviso meant that while the Council would reflect the views of the Legislature it could not be removed by an adverse vote.

Ultimate power would reside with the Viceroy, which meant with Parliament, as the Viceroy could not be an autocrat but the Council would function effectively in actual administration on the basis of joint responsibility.

He added that, of course, the Commander in Chief should retain full control of the Army during the war and no Indian Defense Minister would dream of interfering with his strategic plans.

Chances of Acceptance

Referring to the provinces, Sir Tej said he would like a coalition government consisting of representatives of all major communities.

Asked what chance of support the proposal had from the All India Nationalist Congress Party and the All India Moslem League, Sir Tej replied: "I cannot say whether the pressure of events and the imminent danger in India have yet induced sufficient sense of realism and spirit of compromise, but I think no other proposal offers even a possibility of an agreed settlement.

"Some leaders in both organizations have professed an ardent desire to shoulder responsibility for the defense of India and take their share in the struggle for world freedom. Our proposals come within the framework of the present Constitution. They are purely war measures which in no way prejudice the claims of the different parties regarding India's future permanent Constitution. In any event I cannot admit that these two organizations constitute the whole of India.

"Britain has a great opportunity to win India as a partner and friend. I trust her leaders, and particularly the Prime Minister, may realize that the hour requires not the marshalling of legalistic or technical objections to a forward move, but exercise of that high statesmanship which has played so great a part in her history."

A. C. L. U. Protests Alien-Area Order

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union has protested as "unpecedented and founded on no specific evidence of need" President Roosevelt's executive order establishing military areas from which citizens or aliens may be removed.

The objection was voiced in a telegram by Roger N. Baldwin, A. C. L. U. President, to A. C. L. U. offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles instructing them to assist in protecting the civil rights of Japanese-American citizens" affected by the order.

They were told to co-operate with representatives of Japanese-American organizations in seeking court relief where "injustices appear to be done."

In an accompanying statement Mr. Baldwin said the Civil Liberties Union had "not the slightest intention of interfering with any necessary moves to protect the West Coast areas."

Oregon Region Devoted To Small Seed Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—This irrigated farming region, which produced 10,000 carloads of potatoes in 1941, will devote more acreage to small seed growing this year than it will to potatoes.

A survey of farmer planting plans indicates that there will be no serious decrease in potatoes, but that seed growing is becoming widely popular and will be used extensively in rotation with potatoes and "on its own."

Japanese 'Whaleboats' Speed Landings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—New tactics and special equipment for landing operations have aided the Japanese in their island-by-island advance in the Southwest Pacific, the War Department said.

The equipment includes a landing-craft carrier resembling a whaling depot ship, from which small boats loaded with arms and men are slid into the sea through side hatches.

"Fishing boast are known to have aided the Japanese in some of their landing operations in the Philippines," the War Department said. "However, the complete extent to which fifth columnists have been used is not known."

Other special equipment described included a v-front light tank whose sloping exterior is designed to deflect direct hits by 37 millimeter guns.

Landing operations that have been the first stages of the invasion in the Philippines, Malaya, and the Indies followed a pattern developed in peacetime and repeatedly rehearsed and tested against the Chinese since 1937.

The preliminary stage of this technique, the War Department said, is a night rendezvous of troop ships, landing boat-carriers and naval convoys. Attack usually is made just before dawn, and if possible, at high tide and in periods of rain or stormy weather.

Landings are aided by the fire of warships and by planes. At least six types of landing boats have been identified. One, designed for use in shallow water, is driven by an airplane-type propeller.

In the Philippines, a typical landing operation covered about five miles of beach, the War Department said. Offshore a half mile, a line of destroyers took position, with a heavy cruiser or battleship about 3½ miles farther out. Between were two groups of transports, and between these an aircraft carrier.

Then about 50 boats, each loaded with as many as 150 men, started for shore, shielded by the naval gun fire and air protection.

For the Malayan invasion, the Japanese equipped and trained their soldiers to travel for days through jungles with all their supplies in packs or on small transport vehicles. Heavy motor trucks were hampered by the low, soggy terrain.

Sleepless Marches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—An American Army officer who served with a Japanese infantry regiment in peacetime reported that the troops sometimes marched more than two days and nights without sleep.

Maj. Harold Doud, a former language student in Tokyo, said the company to which he was attached marched almost continuously from 5 a. m. one day until 10 a. m. the following day, covering 56 miles afoot.

Sea Yields Ten Million in Gold

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 24 (AP)—A year-long hunt for sunken treasure has been completed with recovery of $10,000,000 worth of gold bullion from the hulk of the sunken British liner Niagara in mine- and shark-infested waters off Auckland.

With the bars of precious metal stowed away safely in a bank vault, the full story of the recovery became known.

The treasure hunt was organized shortly after the Niagara, bound from New Zealand to Canada, struck a mine and went down 60 miles off Auckland June 19, 1940. But it was not until Feb. 2, 1941, that the wreck was located.

A Melbourne salvage company took over the operations under contract to the Commonwealth Bank.

Veteran divers were enlisted and guaranteed a percentage of all the gold they retrieved. Some mortgaged their homes. But today they're in the money.

In diving to the ocean floor they counted 150 mines.

Chief Diver John Johnstone of Melbourne established a world record with a 528-foot descent in an observation bell.

This record was made in the search for the ship. The vessel was found later at a depth of approximately 400 feet.

They found the Niagara lying on her side and it was necessary to blast a hole through her plates and cut away the decks to reach the strong room.

An explosive made of gelignite with a core of gun cotton was used. Charges were lowered in a container slit on one side, which was placed against the part to be cut away.

This work was directed by telephone from a diver in an observation bell. In the slow and painstaking preliminaries it was necessary for the diver to return to the surface before each charge was set off.

Altogether 4,000 pounds of explosives were used before the way was cleared to the strong room and its vast trove.

The first of the yellow bars was brought to the surface last Oct. 13, the last on Dec. 7, the day Japan struck in the Pacific.

Philippine News Arranged by W. U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Feb. 24—The Western Union has arranged for the handling of news stories to and from Corregidor Island and those portions of Bataan Peninsula occupied by United States forces.

The arrangement is necessarily restricted to press dispatches, according to John H. Groves of Boston, Superintendent of Western Union. Commercial messages cannot be handled on that circuit.

Red Cross to Speed Aid To U. S. Captives in Japan

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—The American Red Cross plans to deliver food and clothing within three weeks to the 2,200 American soldiers and civilians held prisoner by the Japanese, Vice-Chairman Richard F. Allen told a regional meeting of the organization Feb. 20.

Mr. Allen said the arrangements are being made now with the Japanese authorities.

Lisbon Firm But Hopeful About Timor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 24—Despite strong national feeling here, caused by the Japanese landing on the Portuguese portion of Timor Island in the Southwest Pacific, sources close to the Government predict that a diplomatic solution will be found without severance of Japanese-Portuguese relations. It is predicted by these same sources that Portuguese troops, which were already en route to Timor to take over the garrison, would be allowed to land unmolested.

Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's speech, protesting to Japan against the landing, nevertheless made a strong impression on the entire country, largely due to the frankness of his reference to Portuguese friendship toward Great Britain and the bitterness of his denunciation of Japanese aggression.

Premier Salazar said that the Japanese knew that Portuguese troops were on the way to take over the protection of the Portuguese part of the island from the Netherland and Australian troops who had occupied it last December.

"We have remained faithful to the thesis that there can be no strategic reasons for the violation of the sovereignty of States," the Premier declared. "We maintain this principle, that violation of rights by one does not justify violation of the same or another right by others."

He outlined the negotiations that his Government had conducted with Britain—during which it was decided that Portuguese troops were to take over protection of Portuguese Timor—and paid tribute to the good will of the British, Australians and Netherlanders.

Coming from a leader of a small, vulnerable neutral country amid wartime, the Premier's speech may be regarded as one most courageous from any country outside the turmoil. The entire press here comments on the situation in the same tone. The journal Diario de Noticias, for instance, said, "we cannot accept Japanese calling on us to maintain our neutrality at the very moment Japan herself had decided to violate it." The press as a whole is indignant at the fact aggression should have occurred when Portuguese troops were due in Timor within a few days to restore Portuguese sovereignty.

Quiet Trip

LISBON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The voyage of Portuguese troops en route to Timor, Southwest Pacific island jointly owned by The Netherlands and Portugal and now invaded by the Japanese, is proceeding without incident, the newspaper Diario de Lisboa reported today.

"The Japanese Government has guaranteed it would respect Portuguese sovereignty and so the voyage proceeds," the paper said.

The troops are aboard the liner Joao Belo and are escorted by the naval sloop Concalvez Arco. Positions of both are radioed constantly to belligerents in the South Pacific zone.

Tank Victory In Philippines Led by Igorots

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that Igorot soldiers of his Philippine defense forces rode tanks in a recent action on the Bataan Peninsula and "completely annihilated" a Japanese regiment.

The Japanese infantry reported destroyed was identified as the 20th, a unit estimated by War Department officials to number possibly 1,500 men.

The action, General MacArthur said, followed the wiping out of an Igorot company of possibly 125 men by the enemy.

"For sheer breath-taking and heart-stopping desperation, I have never known the equal of those Igorots riding the tanks," General MacArthur said he told an assembly of officers.

Fearless If Attacked

The Igorots are a non-Christian tribe living in the Bontoc Mountain region of Northern Luzon. They are an industrious, peace-loving people, but they are likewise absolutely fearless. As members of the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth, they have proved to be excellent fighting men.

During the recent enemy offensive the 20th Japanese Infantry regiment made an attack on a position held by a single Igorot company, said a communiqué. To a man, the Igorots perished in their fox holes without flinching or thought of retreat but exacting a tremendous toll of the Japanese.

"To restore the situation," the communiqué continued, "our High Command ordered an immediate counterattack by a tank unit supported by infantry. The infantry soldiers were Igorots, eager to even the score for their lost tribesmen.

Jungle Terrain Pierced

"The bamboo jungle and the heavy, irregular terrain of that section of the front were almost impenetrable, and apparently made it impossible for the tanks to operate. However, the limitless resourcefulness, which is an outstanding characteristic of General MacArthur's troops, immediately came into play.

"Without a word, the Igorot commander hoisted his men to the tops of the tanks in order that they might guide the machines through the matted morass of the underbrush, the thickets and the trees. The exposed Igorot soldier on top of the tank served as the eyes of the American driver. The guide signaled the driver with a stick, and with an automatic pistol fired continuously as the unit closed with the enemy.

"Continuing his report, General MacArthur said:

"'Bataan has seen many wild mornings,' but nothing to equal this. No quarter was asked and none was given. Always above the din of the battle rose the fierce shouts of the Igorots as they rode the tanks and fired their pistols.

"'No gun, no thicket, only death itself could stop that mad rush. Of all the bloody spots on the peninsula, that proved to be the bloodiest.

"'When the attack was over, the remnants of the tanks and of the Igorots were still there, but the 20th Japanese Infantry Regiment was completely annihilated.'

Unsurpassed Heroism

"In recounting the story of the battle to an assembly of his officers, General MacArthur said:

"'Many desperate acts of courage and heroism have fallen under my observation on many fields of battle in many parts of the world. I have seen forlorn hopes becomes realities. I have seen last-ditch stands, and innumerable acts of personal heroism that defy description. But for sheer breath-taking and heart-stopping desperation, I have never known the equal of those Igorots riding the tanks.'

"'Gentlemen,' continued the General, 'when you tell that story, stand in tribute to those gallant Igorots.'"

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Text of President Roosevelt's Address to Nation on Progress of the War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address last night follows:

Washington's birthday is a most appropriate occasion for us to talk with each other about things as they are and things as we know they shall be in the future.

For eight years, General Washington and his Continental Army were faced continually with formidable odds and recurring defeats. Supplies and equipment were lacking. In a sense every winter was a Valley Forge. Throughout the 13 states there existed "fifth columnists"—selfish men, jealous men, fearful men, who proclaimed that Washington's cause was hopeless, that he should ask for a negotiated peace.

Washington's conduct in those hard times has provided the model for all Americans ever since—a model of moral stamina. He held to his course, as it had been charted in the Declaration of Independence. He and the brave men who served with him knew that no man's life or fortune was secure without freedom and free institutions.

The present great struggle has taught us increasingly that freedom of person and security of property anywhere in the world depend upon the security of the rights and obligations of liberty and justice everywhere in the world.

This Is a Different War

This war is a new kind of war. It is different from all other wars of the past, not only in its methods but also in its geography. It is warfare in terms of every continent, every island, every sea, every air-lane in the world.

That is the reason why I have asked you to take out and spread before you the map of the whole earth, and to follow with me the references which I shall make to the world-encircling battle lines of this war. Many questions will, I fear, remain unanswered; but I know you will realize I cannot cover everything in any one report to the people.

The broad oceans which have been heralded in the past as our protection from attack have become endless battlefields on which we are constantly being challenged by our enemies.

We must all understand and face the hard fact that our job now is to fight at distances which extend all the way around the globe.

We fight at these vast distances because that is where our enemies are. Until our flow of supplies gives us clear superiority we must keep on striking our enemies wherever and whenever we can meet them, even if, for a while, we have to yield ground. Actually we are taking a heavy toll of the enemy every day that goes by.

Divide to Conquer Is Axis Plan

We must fight at these vast distances to protect our supply lines and our lines of communication with our allies—protect these lines from the enemies who are bending every ounce of their strength, striving against time, to cut them. The object of the Nazis and the Japanese is to separate the United States, Britain, China and Russia, and to isolate them one from another, so that each will be surrounded and cut off from sources of supplies and reinforcements. It is the old familiar Axis policy of "divide and conquer."

There are those who still think in terms of the days of sailing ships. They advise us to pull our warships and our planes and our merchant ships to our own home waters and concentrate solely on last-ditch defense. But let me illustrate what would happen if we followed such foolish advice.

Look at your map. Look at the vast area of China, with its millions of fighting men. Look at the vast area of Russia, with its powerful armies and proven military might. Look at the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch Indies, India, the Near East and the continent of Africa, with their resources of raw materials and of the peoples determined to resist Axis domination. Look at North America, Central America and South America.

It is obvious what would happen if all these great reservoirs of power were cut off from each other either by enemy action or by self-imposed isolation:

If Power Was Cut Off

1. We could no longer send aid of any kind of China—to the brave people who, for nearly five years, have withstood Japanese assault, destroyed hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers, and vast quantities of Japanese war munitions. It is essential that we help China in her magnificent defense and in her inevitable counter-offensive—for that is one important element in the ultimate defeat of Japan.

2. If we lost communication with the southwest Pacific, all of that area, including Australia and New Zealand, would fall under Japanese domination. Japan could then release great numbers of ships and men to launch attacks on a large scale against the coasts of the Western Hemisphere, including Alaska. At the same time, she could immediately extend her conquests to India, and through the Indian ocean to Africa and the Near East.

3. If we were to stop sending munitions to the British and the Russians in the Mediterranean and Persian gulf areas, we would help the Nazis to overrun Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Egypt and the Suez Canal, the whole coast of North Africa and the whole coast of West Africa—putting Germany within easy striking distance of South America.

4. If, by such a fatuous policy, we ceased to protect the North Atlantic supply line to Britain and to Russia, we would help to cripple the splendid counter offensive by Russia against the Nazis, and we would help to deprive Britain of essential food supplies and munitions.

Eagle Not Ostrich Nor Turtle

Those Americans who believed that we could live under the illusion of isolationism wanted the American eagle to imitate the tactics of the ostrich. Now, many of those same people, afraid that we may be sticking our necks out, want our national bird to be turned into a turtle. But we prefer to retain the eagle as it is—flying high and striking hard.

I know that I speak for the mass of the American people when I say that we reject the turtle policy and will continue increasingly the policy of carrying the war to the enemy in distant lands and distant waters—as far as possible from our own home grounds.

There are four main lines of communication now being traveled by our ships, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific. These routes are not one-way streets—for the ships which carry our troops and munitions out-bound bring back essential raw materials which we require for our own use.

The maintenance of these vital lines is a very tough job. It is a job which requires tremendous daring, tremendous resourcefulness, and, above all, tremendous production of planes and tanks and guns and of the ships to carry them. And I speak again for the American people when I say that we can and will do that job.

Defense of World-Wide Lines

The defense of the world-wide lines of communication demands relatively safe use by us of the sea and of the air along the various routes; and this, in turn, depends upon control by the United Nations of the strategic bases along those routes.

Control of the air involves the simultaneous use of two types of planes—first, the long-range bomber; and second, light bombers, dive bombers, torpedo planes, and short-range pursuit planes which are essential to the protection of the bases and of the bombers themselves.

Heavy bombers can fly under their own power from here to the southwest Pacific; but the smaller planes cannot. Therefore, these fighter planes have to be packed in crates and sent on board cargo ships. Look at your map again; and you will see that the route is long—and at many places perilous—either across the South Atlantic around South Africa, or from California to the East Indies direct. A vessel can make a round trip by either route in about four months, or only three round trips in a whole year.

In spite of the length and difficulties of this transportation, I can tell you that we already have a large number of bombers and pursuit planes, manned by American pilots, which are now in daily contact with the enemy in the southwest Pacific. And thousands of American troops are today in that area engaged in operations not only in the air but on the ground as well.

In this battle area, Japan has had an obvious initial advantage. For she could fly even her short-range planes to the points of attack by using many stepping stones open to her—bases in a multitude of Pacific islands and also bases on the China, Indo-China, Thailand and Malay coasts. Japanese troop transports could go south from Japan and China through the narrow China Sea which can be protected by Japanese planes throughout its whole length.

Situation West of Hawaii

I ask you to look at your maps again, particularly at that portion of the Pacific ocean lying west of Hawaii. Before this war even started, the Philippine Islands were already surrounded on three sides by Japanese power. On the west, the Japanese were in possession of the coast of China and the coast of Indo-China which had been yielded to them by the Vichy French. On the north, are the islands of Japan themselves, reaching down almost to northern Luzon. In the east, are the mandated islands—which Japan had occupied exclusively, and had fortified in absolute violation of her written word.

These islands, hundreds of them, appear only as small dots on most maps. But they cover a large strategic area. Guam lies in the middle of them—a lone outpost which we never fortified.

Under the Washington treaty of 1921 we had solemnly agreed not to add to the fortifications of the Philippine islands. We had no safe naval base there, so we could not use the islands for extensive naval operations.

Immediately after this war started, the Japanese forces moved down on either side of the Philippines to numerous points south of them—thereby completely encircling the islands from north, south, east and west.

It is that complete encirclement, with control of the air by Japanese land-based aircraft, which has prevented us from sending substantial reinforcements of men and material to the gallant defenders of the Philippines. For 40 years it has always been our strategy—a strategy born of necessity—that in the event of a full-scale attack on the islands by Japan, we should fight a delaying action, attempting to retire slowly into Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor.

What We Knew and Know Now

We know that the war as a whole would have to be fought and won by a process of attrition against Japan itself. We knew all along that, with our greater resources, we could outbuild Japan and ultimately overwhelm her on sea, on land and in the air. We knew that, to obtain our objective, many varieties of operations would be necessary in areas other than the Philippines.

Nothing that has occurred in the past two months has caused us to revise this basic strategy—except that the defense put up by General MacArthur has magnificently exceeded the previous estimates; and he and his men are gaining eternal glory therefor.

MacArthur's army of Filipinos and Americans, and the forces of the United Nations in China, in Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, are all together fulfilling the same essential task. They are making Japan pay an increasingly terrible price for her ambitious attempts to seize control of the whole Asiatic world. Every Japanese transport sunk off Java is one less transport that they can use to carry reinforcements to their army opposing General MacArthur in Luzon.

It has been said that Japanese gains in the Philippines were made possible only by the success of their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. I tell you that this is not so.

Even if the attack had not been made, your map will show that it would have been a hopeless operation for us to send the fleet to the Philippines through thousands of miles of ocean, while all those island bases were under the sole control of the Japanese.

Pearl Harbor Grossly Exaggerated

The consequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor—serious as they were—have been wildly exaggerated in other ways. These exaggerations come originally from Axis propagandists; but they have been repeated, I regret to say, by Americans in and out of public life.

You and I have the utmost contempt for Americans who, since Pearl Harbor, have whispered or announced "off the record" that there was no longer any Pacific Fleet—that the fleet was all sunk or destroyed on Dec. 7—that more than 1,000 of our planes were destroyed on the ground. They have suggested slyly that the Government has withheld the truth about casualties—that 11 or 12 thousand men were killed at Pearl Harbor instead of the figures as officially announced. They have even served the enemy propagandists by spreading the incredible story that shiploads of bodies of our honored American dead were about to arrive in New York Harbor to be put in a common grave.

Almost every Axis broadcast directly quotes Americans who, by speech or in the press, made damnable misstatements such as these.

The American people realize that in many cases details of military operations cannot be disclosed until we are absolutely certain that the announcement will not give to the enemy military information which he does not already possess.

Mutual Confidence Necessary

Your goverment has unmistakable confidence in your ability to hear the worst, without flinching or losing heart. You must, in turn, have complete confidence that your government is keeping nothing from you except information that will help the enemy in his attempt to destroy us. In a democracy there is always a solemn pact of truth between government and the people; but there must also always be a full use of discretion—and that word "discretion" applies to the critics of government as well.

This is war. The American people want to know, and will be told, the general trend of how the war is going. But they do not wish to help the enemy any more than our fighting forces do; and they will pay little attention to the rumor-mongers and poison peddlers in our midst.

To pass from the realm of rumor and poison to the field of facts: the number of our officers and men killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 was 2340, and the number wounded was 946. Of all the combatant ships based on Pearl Harbor—battleships, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines—only three were permanently put out of commission.

Very many of the ships of the Pacific fleet were not even in Pearl Harbor. Some of those that were there were hit very slightly; and others that were damaged have either rejoined the fleet by now, or still undergoing repairs. When those repairs are completed, the ships will be more efficient fighting machines than they were before.

Weird Rumors Assailed

The report that we lost more than a thousand airplanes at Pearl Harbor is as baseless as the other weird rumors. The Japanese do not know just how many planes they destroyed that day, and I am not going to tell them. But I can say that to date—and including Pearl Harbor — we have destroyed considerably more Japanese planes than they have destroyed of ours.

We have most certainly suffered losses—from Hitler's U-boats in the Atlantic as well as from the Japanese in the Pacific—and we shall suffer more of them before the turn of the tide. But, speaking for the United States of America, let me say once and for all to the people of the world: We Americans have been compelled to yield ground, but we will regain it. We and the other United Nations are committed to the destruction of the militarism of Japan and Germany. We are daily increasing our strength. Soon, we and not our enemies, will have the offensive; we, not they, will win the final battles; and we, not they, will make the final peace.

Conquered nations in Europe know what the yoke of the Nazis is like. And the people of Korea and of Manchuria know in their flesh the harsh despotism of Japan. All of the people of Asia know that if there is to be an honorable and decent future for any of them or for us, that future depends on victory by the United Nations over the forces of Axis enslavement.

If a just and durable peace is to be attained, or even if all of us are merely to save our own skins, there is one thought for us here at home to keep uppermost—the fulfillment of our special task of production.

Germany, Italy and Japan are very close to their maximum output of planes, guns, tanks and ships. The United Nations are not—especially the United States of America.

Production Our First Job

Our first job then is to build up production so that the United Nations can maintain control of the seas and attain control of the air—not merely a slight superiority, but an overwhelming superiority.

On January 6 of this year, I set certain definite goals of production for airplanes, tanks guns and ships. The Axis propagandists called them fantastic. To-night, nearly two months later, and after a careful survey of progress by Donald Nelson and others charged with responsibility for our production, I can tell you that those goals will be attained.

In every part of the country, experts in production and the men and women at work in the plants are giving loyal service. With few exceptions, labor, capital and farming realize that this is no time either to make undue profits or to gain special advantages, one over the other.

We are calling for new plants and additions to old plants and for plant conversion to war needs. We are seeking more men and more women to run them. We are working longer hours. We are coming to realize that one extra plane or extra tank or extra gun or extra ship completed tomorrow may, in a few months, turn the tide on some distant battlefield; it may make the difference between life and death for some of our fighting men. We know now that if we lose this war it will be generations or even centuries before our conception of democracy can live again. And we can lose this war only if we slow up our effort or if we waste our ammunition sniping at each other.

High Purposes for Americans

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24

President Roosevelt outlined "three high purposes for every American" in his address last night. They are:

1. We shall not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation or arbitration—until the war is won.
2. We shall not demand special gains or special privileges or advantages for any one group or occupation.
3. We shall give up conveniences and modify the routine of our lives if our country asks us to do so. We will do it cheerfully, remembering that the common enemy seeks to destroy every home and every freedom in every part of our land.

Three Purposes for Americans

Here are three high purposes for every American:

1. We shall not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation or arbitration—until the war is won.
2. We shall not demand special gains or special privileges or advantages for any one group or occupation.
3. We shall give up conveniences and modify the routine of our lives if our country asks us to do so. We will do it cheerfully, remembering that the common enemy seeks to destroy every home and every freedom in every part of our land.

This generation of Americans has come to realize, with a present and personal realization, that there is something larger and more important than the life of any individual or of any individual group—something for which a man will sacrice, and gladly sacrifice, not only his pleasures, not only his goods, not only his associations with those he loves, but his life itself. In time of crisis when the future is in the balance, we come to understand, with full recognition and devotion, what this nation is, and what we owe to it.

The Axis propagandists have tried in various evil ways to destroy our determination and our morale. Failing in that, they are now trying to destroy our confidence in our own allies. They say that the British are finished—that the Russians and Chinese are about to quit. Patriotic and sensible Americans will reject these absurdities. And instead of listening to any of this crude propaganda, they will recall some of the things that Nazis and Japanese have said and are still saying about us.

Persistent Axis Theme

Ever since this nation became the arsenal of democracy—ever since enactment of lend-lease—there has been one persistent theme through all Axis propaganda.

This theme has been that Americans are admittedly rich, and that Americans have considerable industrial power—but that Americans are soft and decadent, that they cannot and will not unite and work and fight.

From Berlin, Rome and Tokyo we have been described as a nation of weaklings—"playboys"—who would hire British soldiers, or Russian soldiers, or Chinese soldiers to do our fighting for us.

Let them repeat that now!

Let them tell that to General MacArthur and his men.

Let them tell that to the sailors who today are hitting hard in the far waters of the Pacific.

Let them tell that to the boys in the Flying Fortresses.

Let them tell that to the Marines!

The United Nations constitute an association of independent peoples of equal dignity and importance. The United Nations are dedicated to a common cause. We share equally and with equal zeal the anguish and awful sacrifices of war. In the partnership of our common enterprise, we must share in a unified plan in which all of us must play our several parts, each of us being equally indispensable and dependent one on the other.

Command and Comradeship Unified

We have unified command and co-operation and comradeship.

We Americans will contribute unified production and unified acceptance of sacrifice and of effort. That means a national unity that can know no limitations of race or creed or selfish politics. The American people expect that much from themselves. And the American people will find ways and means of expressing their determination to their enemies, including the Japanese admiral who has said that he will dictate the terms of peace here in the White House.

We of the United Nations are agreed on certain broad principles in the kind of peace we seek. The Atlantic Charter applies not only to the parts of the world that border the Atlantic but to the whole world; disarmament of aggressors, self-determination of nations and peoples, and the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

The British and the Russian people have known the full fury of Nazi onslaught. There have been times when the fate of London and Moscow was in serious doubt. But there was never the slightest question that either the British or the Russians would yield. And today all the United Nations salute the superb Russian Army as it celebrates the 24th anniversary of its first assembly.

Tribute to Dutch and Chinese

Though their homeland was overrun, the Dutch people are still fighting stubbornly and powerfully overseas.

The great Chinese people have suffered grievous losses; Chungking has been almost wiped out of existence—yet it remains the Capital of an unbeatable China.

That is the conquering spirit which prevails throughout the United Nations in this war.

The task that we Americans now face will test us to the uttermost.

Never before have we been called upon for such a prodigious effort. Never before have we had so little time in which to do so much.

"These are the times that try men's souls."

Tom Paine wrote those words on a drum-head by the light of a campfire. That was when Washington's little army of ragged, rugged men was retreating across New Jersey, having tasted nothing but defeat.

And General Washington ordered that these great words written by Tom Paine be read to the men of every regiment in the Continental Army, and this was the assurance given to the first American armed forces:

The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the sacrifice, the more glorious the triumph.

So spoke Americans in the year 1776.

So speak Americans today!

Tokyo Gloats Over Attack During Talk

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts) Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt's radio speech last night must have proved a "fireside disappointment", both to Americans at home and their allies abroad, Domei said today, likening the address to "a pep talk by an irate football coach."

The speech was couched throughout in generalities and even the President's most sympathetic friends could not ignore that he frankly admitted the stupendous war task confronting the United States, the news agency declared.

"A noteworthy commentary on Roosevelt's address was furnished by the report that a Japanese warship was shelling the American mainland at about the same time he was speaking from the White House," Domei said.

[A submarine, presumably Japanese, fired 15 badly aimed shells at an oil field on the California coast near Santa Barbara while the President was speaking.]

The agency declared that by promising that American forces soon would be able to assume the offensive, President Roosevelt obviously was trying to "appease the American public which has been increasingly critical of the Administration's efforts."

Philadelphians Quiet As President Spoke

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Feb. 24

The municipal Electrical Bureau and the police switchboard, through which all emergency and official information calls in the nation's third largest city must pass, reported that not a single telephone call was received last night during President Roosevelt's radiocast address.

Telephone company officials said private calls dropped to "almost nothing" during the same period.

London Press Hails Promised Offensive

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—London morning newspapers gave President Roosevelt's speech prominent places in their columns today, emphasizing his declaration that the United States must fight all around the world and his promise that the United Nations soon would be able to assume the offensive.

Lord Beaverbrook's Express said the President gave a "cold-blooded account of how he means to use the resources of America to beat the Axis in a long-term war."

The Sketch declared the President "gave the world a tremendous message of confidence and cheer . . . in the strength of his eloquence he outrivaled Mr. Churchill. . . . Never has America faced greater dangers than she does today. Never has she shown such invincible ability to meet them. While she can produce such soldiers as General MacArthur and can brush aside superhuman difficulties . . . with such great confidence in her will to victory she can never be defeated by the Nazi force."

Biddle Asks Stronger Powers To Stop Leaks in War Plans

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Attorney General Francis Biddle revealed that there have been repeated "leaks" of confidential information to private agencies and foreign governments, and that the Justice Department is "pretty hopeless" to curb them because of inadequate legislation.

Appearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in behalf of stronger war powers to protect secret matter, Mr. Biddle cited specific cases:

A former F. B. I. agent sold confidential information gathered over many months on espionage methods of a foreign government, causing a premature revelation of the inquiry. Other than dismissal of the agent no punishment was available.

Confidential information of the Division of Records of the Justice Department has been revealed to private attorneys.

One of the commonest forms of "leaks," Mr. Biddle said, are plans of contractors working for the Government.

Photographs of Airports

Prewar confidential plane orders and production figures of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Paterson, N. J., were published.

Military maps and documents on airplanes were similarly published.

A man was found with 101 photographs of Army airports belonging to the War Department.

Another man was detected with chart of the naval installation of Midway Island.

An employee of an aircraft corporation took blueprints of parts of the plant home, allegedly "to study their draftsmanship."

Plant Handbook Taken

Owners of a large Ohio aircraft factory were given secret specifications by the Government and did not return them, declaring them to be lost.

An employee took confidential matter from the Vultee Aircraft Corporation.

Confidential specifications of the B-51 airplane made by North American were secured and published in a technical journal.

Confidential specifications of the French 75mm. gun were published.

A maintenance handbook of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation was improperly taken.

Citing other recent cases of this sort, mostly occurring before the war, Mr. Biddle said that in only one of the cases mentioned had a conviction been obtained. Such leaks, he said, "have been of the most serious character." The situation, he charged, is all the more serious in wartime.

F. B. I. counter-espionage reports, Mr. Biddle said, revealed that "the duties of some of the smi-espionage publicists connected with Embassies in Washington with which the United States is now at war were concerned with clipping trade journals and sending them to Germany and Japan."

Since the war started, Mr. Biddle said, the press has been "most co-operative" in preserving confidential information. But the danger of misusing Government information has increased.

Need of Penalties Seen

Mr. Biddle appeared to testify on the "official secrets" bill, providing $5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment for anyone who "without authority shall willfully and knowingly" divulge to any person Government material.

Mr. Biddle said the voluntary censorship program is "beginning to work out very admirably." But he said that there are no penalties with which to catch malefactors or spies, save under the Espionage Act, which does not fit many cases.

The pending bill has been widely attacked as being too sweeping. Mr. Biddle supported the object but not the bill, and took the position that it is up to Congress to modify it as it saw fit.

"We are putting the baby on your doorstep," he said.

He said the pending bill might be modified to make it apply only to a specific type of matter; only to specified agencies; only for a period of time, or only to that material specifically stamped "confidential."

17,000 Workers Left Jobs On West Coast on Holiday

By the Associated Press

Approximately 17,000 workmen remained away from their machines on the west coast yesterday. The shutdowns occurred mainly in small plants around San Francisco Bay, at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore. Most big plants engaged in manufacturing warplanes and ships kept operating because labor contracts—crux of the situation in the smaller factories—covered holiday work.

Employers of labor in the small plants said they could not pay the double time called for in American Federation of Labor contracts, while union leaders said they could not ask their men to work for less.

In Berkeley, Calif., the 550 employees of the Hall Scott Motor Company worked and turned over their day's wages of time and one-half to the Navy Relief Society. General Manager Robert P. Palmgren said the employees suggested it. The company makes marine engines for Britain.

The holiday was marked by another labor dispute in San Pedro, Calif., where nearly 3,500 Congress of Industrial Organizations workers walked out of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation yards in protest, their spokesman said, against a 10-hour day initiated Feb. 12.

Bethlehem officials said they were conferring with Navy officers on the matter. The yard employs approximately 5,000 workers.

St. Louis—Four hundred maintenance workers of the A. F. of L. Operating Engineers Union of the Union Electric Company of Missouri began a sit-down strike at three generating plants of the company but there was no immediate lack of power.

An official of the $250,000,000 utility said the controversy was over the transfer of an employee from one plant to another. Company officials said that unless there was a breakdown, current would continue to flow to the many industries and homes dependent on the company in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.

Granite City, Ill. The Granite City plant of the American Steel Founders resumed operations on war materials after a one-day shutdown resulting from a dues-collecting campaign by the CIO Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Company and Union officials disputed the necessity for the shutdown.

Columbus, Ohio—A walkout of Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) members at the Ralston Steel Car Company, in Columbus, Ohio, was reported by Howard Porter, S. W. O. C. subregional director. He said 70 per cent of the 736 employees were affected and that production was at a standstill. The walkout resulted, he said, from refusal of the firm to consent to a collective bargaining election.

Illinois Adopts Women's Own Surveys of Jobs Open to Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Setting out to make surveys of the fields of employment open to women, the Illinois Women's Executive Committee here, an independent group, did such a good piece of work that it got itself adopted by the Illinois Department of Education.

The Committee, composed of women executives headed by Mrs. Anne V. Zinser who operates an employment agency, made three surveys on its own, with the co-operation of business. Then John A. Wieland, superintendent of public instruction in this State, made the offer of "adoption." He was convinced of the great value of the work the women were doing as a volunteer contribution to the welfare of young girls seeking a place in the business world, and decided it ought to be given official support. So he took the whole Illinois Women's Executive Committee under the wing of his department, and that's where it is now.

The women continue to contribute their services in the making of the survey. But the department is taking over publication and seeing to it that copies are distributed widely through the public schools of the State. The Committee members are delighted over this recognition of their work.

Before the official "adoption" the Committee had prepared and distributed, on its own, surveys of the fields of transportation, insurance, and banking. Each was made under direction of a woman in some high position in the field, and was carried on with the co-operation of her company.

Now, under the sponsorship of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a fourth survey has just been issued—on jobs in the food products industry. This one was made under the chairmanship of Mrs. Leone Rugledge Carroll, Director of the Home-Makers' Institute of the Jewel Tea Company. Nine different divisions of the industry were surveyed, each by a woman executive in the Division. Food processing plants, retail stores, restaurants, bakeries and so on were included. Jobs for women in these industries, as listed in this latest survey, range from the very modest ones of bon bon dippers and cafeteria girls, who can get along with comparatively little education providing they have some experience, to laboratory experts who must have Ph.D. degrees.

The next survey to be made is that of the radio industry. Miss Judith Waller, Education Director of the Central Division of the N. B. C., and a pioneer in the radio education field, is now at work on this project, which is to be published next month.

Mr. Wieland promises that the surveys eventually will cover all the major fields of business open to women in this country.

"Because of the Illinois Women's Executive Committee's intention to survey each of the major industries of the nation," he writes in a foreword to the latest survey, "their efforts will make it possible for every girl in Illinois to chart her route to the exact job she wants and for which she is best suited."

Canadian Parliament Meets Behind Veil of War Secrecy

By Morris McDougall

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 — Canada's Parliament is meeting in secret session today to hear and discuss reports on the course of the war and on the Dominion's effort. The press has been barred from the gallery and every attempt is being made to prevent news of the proceedings from reaching the public.

Foremost among the matters the lawmakers are expected to take up is coastal defense, now made acute by a submarine attack on a California oil field. The session is expected to help persuade certain members of Parliament to get a clearer perspective of the war as a whole and to illustrate the fallacy of the concept that the best defense of the country is solely defense of the country's shores.

Another result of the secret session may be a lessening of the partisan spirit which gave signs of being stirred into active life by recent elections and the forthcoming plebiscite on overseas service. While many of the French Canadians dislike the idea of conscription deeply, the great bulk of them appear to be coming more convinced that the issue at stake in the war is simply liberty or serfdom.

Financial matters are likely to come in for a good share of the lawmakers' attention.

Estimates presented to the House of Commons of the Government's prospective non-war expenditures for the coming fiscal year, April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943, amount to $454,884,000, which is $21,000,000 over the figure tabled a year ago for the current year, but $55,000,000 under the actual amount being spent.

The new estimates indicate that a fairly close rein is being kept on "controllable" expenses. Of the total amount, $290,178,000 or over 60 per cent represent such items as interest on public debt, $168,454,000 war and civil pensions and unemployment insurance contributions, which are "irreducible" through departmental action.

During the present year the Department of Agriculture appropriated $35,000,000 to pay farmers under an arranged plan to reduce their wheat acreage in the prairie provinces by about one-third, to raise more coarse grains and turn a part of their land into fallow. This year with the plan practically completed only $5,225,000 is needed.

In the estimates for the coming year there is a decline of $45,000,000 in the expenses of the Department of Finance due to the fact that agreements with the provinces have not been completed on personal income and corporation taxes.

War expenses for the coming year, which it has been estimated will be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000,000, will be covered by a special appropriation bill. Provision will also have to be made for a $1,000,000,000 gift to Great Britain, recently announced by the Prime Minister.

Britain Favors Speedy Action On India Issue

Continued from Page 1

Liberal leader, be made Viceroy and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress Party chief, be appointed Prime Minister.

This revolutionary move would give virtually complete control of all Indian affairs into Indian hands. But it would, its proponents argue, have one definite advantage over the granting of immediate Dominion status. It would retain the main points of the present constitutional structure and thus preserve, in some measure at least, British guarantees to Moslem and other minorities in India.

The opposition of the All India Moslem League, which claims to represent the approximately 100,000,000 Moslems in India, to any changes of this sort now constitutes the main obstacle to swift decisive action which the Monitor understands to be favored in both Downing Street and Whitehall.

The Working Committee of the Moslem League has adopted a resolution rejecting even the relatively moderate proposals put forward by Sir Tej and other Indian Liberals on the ground that these nonparty proposals would mean virtual surrender of all authority to a central government and establish in fact a Congress Party-Hindu rule.

No Halfway Measures

In one sense this opposition of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, and his followers to the proposals of the Indian liberals which demanded conversion of the Viceroy's Council into a genuine all Indian Cabinet and the transfer of actual authority from Whitehall to Delhi, may simplify the task of the British Government in proceeding to deal with the Indian problem with boldness and imagination.

There is a very general agreement in London today, even among the conservative elements which formerly opposed any far-reaching concessions to India, that the crisis is not one which can be met by halfway measures.

On the contrary it is agreed that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's farewell message to India over the week end recommending the transfer of "real power" to the Indians themselves presents Britain with a challenge it cannot ignore even though the risk of grave internal strife breaking out between the various Indian minorities is considered here to be a very real one.

General Agreement

Thus there is for the first time today a general agreement that the moment for a drastic revision of Britain's Indian policy has arrived. Mr. Churchill himself, despite his earlier convictions that India was not yet ready for self-government is now understood to be prepared to take a really significant step toward letting India solve its own self-government problem.

Whether he will choose to proceed by stages, however, or whether he will make a dramatic offer of immediate independence to the Indians remains to be seen.

The fact that he has so far retained L. S. Amery as Secretary of State for India and Burma in the midst of many Cabinet changes that have just been made raises the question of whether there is to be a complete reversal of the policy which Mr. Amery has, in India at least, become the symbol. Mr Amery's stand has been that given sufficient time the Indians would at long last agree between themselves on a constitution and that until such agreement was reached, particularly between the Moslems and Hindus it would be impossible for Britain to proceed any farther or any faster.

There is some reason to believe, however, that Mr. Amery himself is now convinced of the urgent need for taking action of some sort in view of the imminence of peril to India from the Japanese invasion of Burma.

Two of MacArthur's Heroes

Associated Press

Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall

Recipient of Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines on recommendation of General MacArthur.

Associated Press

Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland

Recipient of Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines on recommendation of General MacArthur.

War Will Be Taken to Enemy, President Tells U. S., Allies

Continued from Page 1

Harbor, the United States has "destroyed considerably more Japanese planes than they have destroyed of ours."

American reinforcements, in men and materials are just beginning to show up in the Southwest Pacific. American bombers and pursuit planes, manned by American pilots, are now "in daily contact with the enemy" and "thousands of American troops are today in that area engaged in operations not only in the air but on the ground as well."

Of all the combatant ships based at Pearl Harbor only three were permanently put out of commission; of those damaged many are already back with the Pacific fleet.

The United Nations are taking a heavy toll of the enemy daily in a world-encircling campaign of attrition until their forces are ready for offensive action; in the Philippines MacArthur's army of Filipinos and Americans is "making Japan pay an increasingly terrible price."

More Suffering Forecast

From these developments the President did not draw any easy optimism. He foresaw future losses from Hitler's U-boats in the Atlantic as well as from the Japanese in the Pacific. He asked the nation to be prepared to suffer more before the turn of the tide.

But from these developments the President did draw the assured prediction that the tide will turn and that the time when it will do so is already becoming visible.

"Speaking for the United States of America," said Mr. Roosevelt, addressing himself to America, to her Allies and to the peoples of all the temporarily conquered countries, "let me say once and for all to the people of the world:

"We Americans have been compelled to yield ground, but we will regain it.

"We and the other United Nations are committed to the destruction of the militarism of Japan and Germany.

"We are daily increasing our strength.

"Soon, we and not our enemies, will have the offensive.

"We, not they, will win the final battles.

"We, not they, will make the final peace."

Most Informative Talk

All in all, the President's radiocast, delivered from the White House to every part of the world except where the totalitarians believe it would be dangerous for the subjects to listen, was the most substantial, informative and clear statement which he has given on the progress of the war, or, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, on "things as they are today and things as we know they shall be in the future."

Speaking into a battery of microphones, the President read his address with a vast map of the world spread out at his side—even as he had requested the American audience to be prepared to follow his explanation of the strategy and the problems of fighting "this new kind of war—warfare in terms of every continent, every island, every sea, every air-lane in the world."

It was a sober speech, soberly delivered; but it was a fighting speech and gave no ground whatsoever to the isolationist critics who have been advocating that the United States should fight an "isolationist war." This kind of war the President described as a "turtle policy"—a policy of pulling "our ships and our planes and our merchant ships into our own home waters" and concentrating "solely on last-ditch defense."

Turtle-Policy Results

To pursue such a course, Mr. Roosevelt declared, would cut off aid to the brave people of China and prevent their "inevitable counter-offensive" against Japan; would throw Australia, New Zealand and the entire Southwest Pacific under Japanese domination; would help the Nazis overrun Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Egypt and the Suez Canal and put Germany within easy striking distance of South America; would "cripple the splendid counteroffensive" by Russia against the Nazis" and deprive Britain of essential supplies.

"I know that I speak for the mass of the American people," the President avowed, "when I say that we reject the turtle policy and will continue increasingly the policy of carrying the war to the enemy in distant lands and distant waters—as far as possible from our own home grounds."

Elsewhere in his radiocast, Mr. Roosevelt:

Declared that it was America's "first job" to build up production so that the United Nations can maintain control of the seas and obtain control of the air.

Asked American labor and American industry not to stop work for a single day.

Warned workers that no interruption in war production could be tolerated, stressed again and again that disputes must be settled without any stoppage of work.

Appealed to management and labor alike to seek no "special gains or special privileges or advantages for any one group or occupation."

Pledged that the Government would keep the people fully and frankly informed about the trend of the war with the only reservation of not revealing useful facts to the enemy. He said the Government "has unmistakable confidence in your ability to hear the worst, without flinching and without losing heart."

Problem of Reinforcements

Explained candidly that reinforcements could not be sent to the Philippines because of their "complete encirclement" by the Japanese and because of Japan's control of the air by land-based aircraft.

Described "wild exaggerations" of the losses at Pearl Harbor as Axis-inspired and repudiated them in detail.

Urged a deep and consecrated unity within the nation and within the United Nations. "We know now," he said, "that if we lose this war it will be generations or even centuries before our conception of democracy can live again. And we can lose this war only if we slow up our effort or if we waste our ammunition sniping at each other."

Held out the assurance of liberation to the crushed democracies of Asia and Europe and dedicated the United Nations to realizing the spirit and the substance of the Atlantic Charter.

"Conquered nations in Europe know what the yoke of the Nazis is like," the President declared. "And the people of Korea and of Manchuria know in their flesh the harsh despotism of Japan. All of the people of Asia know that if there is to be an honorable and decent future for any of them or for us, the future depends on victory by the United Nations over the forces of Axis enslavement."

"We of the United Nations are agreed on certain broad principles in the kind of peace we seek. The Atlantic Charter applies not only to the parts of the world that border the Atlantic but to the whole world; disarmament of aggressors, self-determination of nations and peoples, and the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear."

upon them in these troubled times have been fully discharged.

"The present international situation divides the world into two camps of aggression and antiaggression. "There is no middle course, and there is no time to wait for developments. Now is the crucial moment for the whole future of mankind.

"The vast majority of the world's opinion is in full sympathy with India's aspiration for freedom. This sympathy, which is so valuable and so difficult to obtain, cannot be appraised in terms of money or material and should therefore by all means be retained.

"The present struggle is one between freedom and slavery, between light and darkness, between good and evil, between resistance and aggression.

"I venture to suggest to my brethren, the Indian people, that in this most critical moment in the history of civilization our two peoples should exert themselves to the utmost in the cause of freedom for all mankind, for only in a free world could the Chinese and Indian peoples obtain their freedom.

"Furthermore, should freedom be denied either to China or India, there could be no real peace in the world."

Java Braces Itself for Japanese Invasion

Continued from Page 1

Lashio railroad that supplies the Burma Road.

A vital question for the Chinese is whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, just returned from his trip to India, has prevailed upon the Indian authorities to speed up war production sufficient to replace the supplies no longer available by sea via Rangoon and the Burma Road.

Dutch East Indies:

Urged by the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies to face the foe with "faith and an iron will," the Allied defenders of Java prepared to battle for this last bulwark blocking the Japanese from the vital United Nations supply lines in the Indian Ocean.

There was no official word on the situation in southern Sumatra and in Bali, where the invaders have wrested their latest footholds directly west and east of this island citadel in the face of stubborn opposition and from outnumbered defense forces.

A brief Indies High Command communiqué reported only fresh aerial blows at Java, the heaviest of which was aimed at military objectives around Bandoeng, Dutch Army headquarters.

Three low-flying formations of enemy bombers, apparently without fighter escort, were greeted by a barrage of antiaircraft fire from Dutch guns and new, British-made cannon. At least one bomber was shot down and others were damaged.

But in the face of this intensive fire, the planes circled the City and then, swooping even lower, machine-gunned various sections, causing a few casualties.

Batavia, the Capital, was bombed for the first time Feb. 22, it was disclosed, but little damage was done. Two previous raids on the Batavia area had been directed mainly at outlying airports.

Preparing for more serious attacks on the Capital, the Air Raids Precaution Service established squads for dismantling unexploded or time bombs and authorities began issuing identification tags to inhabitants.

Domei, official Japanese service, reported that Japanese forces in southern Sumatra had reached and occupied Tandjoenkarang, an "important railway center just north of Telok Betoeng," the chief port of southern Sumatra which looks across the strait to Java.

Domei also said the two tin-mining islands of Bangka and Billiton, off the northeast Sumatran Coast, had been occupied. Japanese Army and Navy forces landed at Muntok on the northwest point of Bangka, on Feb. 15 and occupied Pangkalpinang in the eastern part of the island, the same day.

Bangka, 138 miles long, and Billiton, 55 miles long, account for the biggest part of the tin production of the Netherlands East Indies and probably contain the world's most extensive tin resources. The 206,000 population of Bangka and the 74,000 population of Billiton are mostly Chinese who work in the tin mines. The two islands have been producing about 28,000 tons of tin a year.

Another Domei dispatch declared five American Flying Fortresses were destroyed on the ground during a reconnaissance by Japanese Navy planes over Bali on Feb. 19.

The dispatch said formations of Japanese naval aircraft also attacked Bawean Island, about 150 miles north of Surabaya naval base, and damaged air bases there beyond repair.

A Batavia communiqué said: "Owing to the strong action by the Allied air and sea forces it can be assumed that the fleet which the Japanese sent out for the conquest of Bali has for the greater part been destroyed or badly damaged."

The communiqué said the Japanese were attacking Koepang in Timor, but were meeting with stout resistance.

The attacks on Bali and Timor, 600 miles farther east, were a threat to the Indies' lifeline from San Francisco and Darwin in Australia, but Dutch and Allied defenders were greatly encouraged by the display of their air and sea power in the battle off Bali.

On Feb. 23, the communiqué said, the Japanese devoted themselves to trying to knock out the airports from which Allied planes had struck so effectively.

All day the Japanese bombed and machine-gunned airdromes near Batavia, the Capital that stands threatened by the advance down Sumatra, Buitenzorg, Jogjakarta, near the south coast, the naval base at Surabaya, and Malang.

"Some damage was done here and there. Three or four Japanese fighters were shot down," the communiqué said. "There were only a few casualties."

The invaders have not yet reached Oosthaven-Pandjang at the south end of the Palembang Railway in Sumatra just across the 20-mile-wide Sunda Strait from Java, the Dutch agency Aneta said, because the defenders thoroughly wrecked the line, blowing up all bridges and leaving the Japanese to struggle with a difficult problem of bringing up supplies. Oosthaven is the main stronghold in southern Sumatra.

On Bali, the Japanese were reported to be experiencing the greatest difficulty in getting a foothold.

It was certain that big formations of American Flying Fortresses and new dive bombers, Dutch bombers, and Dutch and American cruisers and destroyers, which repeatedly engaged the Japanese invasion armada off Bali and Sumatra, had dealt the heaviest blow to the invaders since the four-day running battle of Macassar Straits.

At the same time, the Dutch prepared to carry out once more their scorched-earth policy in the event the Japanese force their way onto Java. With vast properties and riches already committed to the torch on outlying islands, the Dutch were preparing for wholesale application of fire to their richest island should the need arise.

The United States War Department announced that American Army heavy bombers were believed to have destroyed six enemy medium bombers in a raid on the Japanese-held airdrome at Denpasar on Bali.

Recapitulating operations of the Army air forces in the Netherlands Indies since Jan. 1, a communiqué said that in that period American planes had sunk at least nine enemy vessels, damaged 24 others, and destroyed 48 enemy planes in the air or on the ground.

The communiqué said the estimate was incomplete. It listed these shipping losses inflicted on the Japanese:

One battleship and 12 cruisers damaged, 2 tankers and 6 transports sunk, 8 transports and 1 aircraft carrier damaged, 1 destroyer sunk and 2 damaged.

In planes, 13 bombers and 35 fighters were destroyed.

American losses were not listed.

Officials said the summary probably excluded some losses inflicted in the latest air and sea fighting, on and near the island of Bali.

Burma:

British troops have withdrawn to the west bank of the Sittang River after inflicting heavy casualties on Japanese troops invading Burma, the All India Radio said today quoting official accounts.

"Our losses have been heavy but our troops are now in good positions," the official account continued.

The report covered land fighting for the last four days. On Feb. 22, the report said, the Japanese "made a heavy attack on our troops holding a bridgehead on the east bank of the Sittang River.

"Yesterday, after savage fighting during which the bridgehead was penetrated, we made repeated counterattacks inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Our troops withdrew, after which the bridge was demolished."

The Japanese thus were within 20 miles of the Rangoon-Lashio Railroad that supplies the Burma Road.

It appeared probable that north of Pegu, already bombed several times by the Japanese, the Rangoon-Mandalay-Lashio Railway line now might come under direct artillery fire. From a point 50 miles northeast of Pegu, the railroad follows the valley of the Sittang and for 130 miles north to Pyinmana never runs more than 10 miles west of the river itself.

The rail line lost much of its strategic value when the flow of supplies to China over this route virtually was suspended last week with the mining of the sea approaches to Rangoon. But it still would be of tremendous importance to the Japanese, either for a northward thrust into Upper Burma at the Burma Road itself, or for a drive directly on Rangoon to the south.

Because of poor overland communications from India, British observers held out little hope of reinforcements reaching the British lines.

Meanwhile, Britain made its commander-in-chief in India responsible for operations in Burma, indicating that the steady advance of the Japanese had made the defense of the two great British possessions a single military problem.

An announcement in New Delhi said the India commander, Gen Sir Alan Fleming Hartley, had assumed direction of the campaign in which the Japanese are approaching Rangoon and the railway that feeds the Burma Road.

China:

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China has accepted an invitation to join the Pacific War Council, an official British spokesman announced today.

The Chinese leader has returned from a visit to India, a Chinese Government spokesman announced, after a flying trip foreshadowing the establishment of regular air transport as a new and important addition to China's supply lines of war matériel.

The need for such new routes has been emphasized by the closing of Rangoon as the "feeder" port for the Burma Road. But the spokesman reiterated that China is self-sufficient in food, has enough clothing to get along, can manufacture its own light arms, and has a quantity of heavy equipment waiting to be shipped to the front for use against the Japanese.

"But we are anxious to establish air transport with India as soon as possible in order to carry essential but not bulky war materials," he added.

The spokesman gave little hope that the hard-pressed British in lower Burma—now fighting along the Sittang River—can look for immediate reinforcement from the Chinese. He said Chinese troops still were pouring into Burma, but that none of them had reached the Southern Front so far. The Chinese press reported that within the last few days a large motorized force of Chinese veterans had rolled through Lashio, Burma Road railhead 450 miles north of Rangoon.

The spokesman welcomed President Roosevelt's rejection of defensive strategy in favor of an Allied offensive, and said that the President's promise of independence for Japanese-held Korea "shows clearly that this war is conceived by Allied statesmen as a war for Asiatic freedom."

Australia:

A medium force of Japanese bombers, accompanied by fighters, raided Port Moresby, principal coastal city in Papua, New Guinea, an Air Ministry communiqué announced today.

Flying in two waves, the Japanese planes dropped bombs on various parts of the City. Some buildings were damaged but no vital points were hit, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile Army Minister Francis Forde announced that a sweeping inquiry had been ordered into all aspects of the two air raids which the Japanese launched last week against Darwin, naval station on Australia's north coast. "Fifth-column" activities will be investigated.

At Alice Springs, 1,000 miles south of Darwin, the population was reported digging trenches and air-raid shelters and holding trial evacuations.

Philippines:

In the Philippine fighting, the War Department said, there was no ground activity on either side in the last 24 hours, but enemy aircraft dropped a number of incendiary bombs.

Axis Submarine Shells California Oil Refinery

Continued from Page 1

mainder of Southern California. The all clear was given at 12:12 a. m.

Several flares were sighted just off the coast during the blackout. Police at Ventura, 27 miles south of here, presumed they were dropped by airplanes searching for the submarine.

The Los Angeles District Press Relations Office of the Eleventh Naval District made public the following account of the shelling, obtained from S. W. Borden, Superintendent of the Bankline Oil Company at Elwood, near Goleta:

"At 7:10 p. m. one large submarine came to the surface about one mile off shore and fired approximately 25 shells from a deck gun. One direct hit reached one well, causing minor damage to the pumping unit and derrick.

"There were several close misses on a crude oil storage tank and a gasoline plant. Apparently no damage was caused by these shells. A complete survey of the grounds has not been made and there may have been superficial damage. Whatever other damage is disclosed will not be extensive.

"No fires were started as a result of the firing. No tanks were hit. From fragments of shell found and marks on the ground it is believed a four or five-inch gun was used. The firing was done leisurely, apparently only one gun being used. It required about 25 minutes to fire the approximately 15 shells."

Iceland:

The first reported sinking of a United States warship in the Atlantic since this country entered the war Dec. 7 was disclosed yesterday with announcement by the United States Navy Department that the Coast Guard Cutter Alexander Hamilton had been lost through enemy submarine action.

The 2,141-ton patrol vessel, one of seven known as "the Pride of the Coast Guard," was torpedoed in the waters off Iceland. Efforts were made to tow her into port, but en route she capsized and had to be sunk by gunfire.

There were no deaths reported as a result of the capsizing of the ship, but there was a "moderate" loss of personnel when the torpedo struck and exploded, the Navy said. The full wartime complement of the cutter was 202 officers and men.

Completed in 1937 at New York, the Hamilton was one of the seven largest cutters in the service of the Coast Guard. She was 327 feet long, 41 feet in the beam, and was powered by 6,200 horsepower enzines capable of a speed of 20 knots.

As big as the largest American destroyers, she was built for peacetime as well as belligerent duty and so was much less heavily armored and armed. She carried two or three 5-inch 51-caliber guns as well as antiaircraft weapons, and presumably, when necessary, could be equipped with depth charges for antisubmarine work.

The Atlantic:

An American-owned tanker, the 5,287-ton Republic, of Houston, Texas, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast with an apparent loss of five sailors.

Twenty-eight survivors, two of them slightly injured, were brought ashore at West Palm Beach, the Navy announced today.

The 392-foot Republic was owned by the Petroleum Navigation Company of Houston.

Over the week end Axis submarines accounted for at least two tankers and a freighter. Rescue craft from Willemstad, Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, sought crewmen of the Panamanian tanker Hhalia, torpedoed near the Los Moncos Islands about 100 miles from the Dutch Isle of Aruba.

The survivors were sighted in three lifeboats 59 miles off the Moncos after the torpedoing.

The Thalia, an 8,329-ton motorship Tanker, was owned by the Panama Transport Company, a Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary. The Thalia carried a crew of about 4, most of them Danes and Norwegians. No Americans were reported aboard.

From Jacksonville, Fla., came reports of the sinking of the tanker Pan Massachusetts on Feb. 19 by an enemy submarine. Eighteen survivors told of their escape and the loss of 20 fellow crewmen in an inferno of burning oil.

The entire crew of the 5,127-ton American freighter Delplata, torpedoed in the eastern Caribbean Feb. 20, was safe in San Juan, Puerto Rico, today, with an exciting story of how some crew members returned to the sinking ship and fired three shots at a submarine before abandoning her for good.

The 52 crewmen were brought here in a Navy ship. The rescuers had been directed to the scene of the sinking by a naval plane which arrived over the stricken vessel a half hour after the Delplata's radio sent out a warning.

Capt. Roelof Brouwer said he believed two submarines took part in the attack and that the ship was struck by two torpedoes and missed by a third. The Delplata's gun crew fired more than a dozen shots during the attack.

Soon after the second torpedo struck, flooding the engine room, Captain Brouwer, the gun crew and others still aboard the vessel took the last life raft and abandoned the ship.

Later, however, some members of the crew returned to the still floating freighter to investigate salvage possibilities. While they were still aboard the vessel, a U-boat appeared about 200 yards away and the ship's gun was again brought into action.

After firing three shots, the crewmen abandoned the ship again.

The Brazilian freighter Taubate brought 17 crew members from the torpedoed Swedish ship Amerikaland to Recife, Brazil, Feb. 21. The crewmen spent six days in an open boat before they were picked up. The Amerikaland, 15,000 tons, was sunk Feb. 2 off Cape Hatteras, and 11 survivors reached New York Feb. 6. All members of the crew are now accounted for.

From Havana, the Cuban Navy Department said it had received a vague report that a sugar freighter named the Cofresi or Cafreci had been torpedoed off the Cuban coast, but the lack of supporting confirmation cast doubt on the authenticity of the report.

Naval officers were unable to identify such a ship by either name.

Information Effort For War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Establishment of a clearing house for information on prisoners of war and enemy aliens was announced jointly yesterday by the War and Navy Departments.

Two bureaus set up in the office of the Army's Provost Marshal General will collect and disseminate information from enemy nations concerning Americans who have been captured or interned by the enemy.

The agencies, the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, and Alien Enemy Information Bureau, expect to exchange information with enemy countries through the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland.

Thus far, the announcements said, very little information is available on Americans in the hands of the enemy. Hope was expressed, however, that information channels "will be opened up in a satisfactory fashion."

Requests for information, the announcements said, should be sent to the Information Bureau, American Section, Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Chiang's Appeal

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 24 (AP)—In a message marking the conclusion of his visit to India, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Feb. 21 appealed to Indians for "utmost exertion" in the cause of freedom and urged Great Britain to give India immediately "real political power" to speed its war preparations.

"I sincerely hope and I confidently believe," General Chiang said, "that our ally Great Britain, without waiting for any demands on the part of the people of India, will as speedily as possible give them real political power so that they may be in a position to develop further their spiritual and material strength and thus realize that their participation in war is not merely an aid to antiaggression nations for the securing of victory but also the turning point in their struggle for India's freedom.

"From the objective point of view I am of the opinion that this would be the wisest policy, which will redound to the credit of the British Empire.

"In these horrible times of savagery and brute force the people of China and their brethren the people of India should for the sake of civilization and human freedom give their united support to the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and in the joint declaration of the 26 (United) Nations and ally themselves with the antiaggression front.

"I hope they will wholeheartedly join the Allies, namely, China, Great Britain, America and the Soviet Union, and participate shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the survival of a free world until complete victory has been achieved and the duties incumbent

Fine on Bordeaux Halved, It Is Said, For Good Behavior

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, Feb. 24 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Paris claimed that German authorities in Bordeaux were returning half of a 10,000,000 franc (about $200,000) fine levied aaginst the population of the city for an attack on the German Military Governor.

The refund is being made, it was said, "in recognition of the good behavior of the population." The rest of the fine will be returned if no other incidents occur, the dispatch said.

[German firing squads executed 50 residents of Bordeaux last October for the shooting of a German Army officer. Fifty more were scheduled to be shot there but reprieved at the last moment in the face of worldwide criticism.]

Nazis Pledge Safety Of Food for Greece; Delay on Italy's Reply

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Germany has given safe conduct for a British ship loaded with wheat destined for Greece, but the Italian Government has not yet replied to a request for such assurances, a Government spokesman said today.

He indicated that if the control of wheat distribution were satisfactory—that is, if it were certain that the wheat was not falling into Axis hands—other ships might be sent.

[Travelers reaching Turkey from Greece this month have reported at least 500 persons were dying daily of starvation in that Axis-occupied country. The Budapest publication Southeast Economist further reported that hordes of starved and shivering Greeks roam the streets of Athens, living entirely on weeds and grass.

Fewer Out of Work Than Anticipated

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP)—Michigan may suffer much less than expected from lack of jobs during factory conversion to war work, an official state report indicated today.

The state Unemployment Compensation Commission said that it had paid 111,533 claims as of last week end when the peak of unemployment had been expected. The total anticipated unemployment had been variously estimated at 250,000 to 300,000.

"Unexpected industrial activity and greater speed in defense absorption of the idle are minimizing the distress of which we were fearful," said Wendell L. Lund, commission director.

Mr. Lund said many auto workers were being kept at their jobs by expanded production of army trucks and liberalized schedules in manufacture of automobile parts.

Fears of hardship in Michigan during the war conversion had figured prominently in Congressional debate over the Administration's proposal for a $300,000,000 Federal Unemployment Relief Fund. The House Ways and Means Committee last week turned down the proposal.

Former Storm Trooper Among Three Arrested

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced last night the arrest of three aliens, including a former German storm trooper, in eastern New York raids, bringing to 10 the total of such arrests since Saturday.

Considerable contraband was seized by the raiders, who included State and local police and deputy sheriffs. Dynamite, caps and fuses were taken in Schenectady, and other raids made in Corinth, Palmer, Glenville, Elsmere and Grosvenor's Corners.

Stamp Collecting Proposed as a Study

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—May be stamp collecting should be a required study for little boys, to teach them geography—and they might also grow up to be President.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told her press conference yesterday that there was hardly a geographical place that the President doesn't know something about. He attributes this knowledge, she said, to the fact he has collected stamps since boyhood.

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Music News—Midweek Radio Plans

American Vanguard Painters Shown at Museum School

By Dorothy Adlow

The School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts inaugurated a year ago a practice of showing works of significant contemporary American artists. The students are thus provided with an excellent opportunity to familarize themselves with current trends. Visitors from outside may share the opportunity. The latest of these displays to be seen in the school gallery, 230 Fenway, through March 16, includes the works of painters of the advance guard. The selection of canvases has been made carefully, in order that wide scope may be indicated: abstract painters, expressionists, fantasts and surrealists, and social painters.

While all are of American vintage, they show a predilection for European innovations, for the marked features of modern painting as it evolved in Paris. A few have shaped a personal idiom, delivered with peculiarly native inflection. In any event, the canvases in the aggregate show how active and deft and deviseful and sensitive many of our fellow Americans are with their brushes.

* * *

The canvases disclose at first glance the independent attitude of each painter. There is no common conviction as to shaping form or tracing contour, mixing or juxtaposing color, handling perspective, or evincing atmosphere. Modern painting is notable for its many points of debarkation, its variable and flexible handling of fundamentals. The exhibition soon resolves itself into two broad categories: the painters who work from a plan, and who proceed on the path of a logical scheme; the artists who contrive their designs on the basis of feeling. The latter alter natural appearances and distort normal shapes in an attempt to heighten an illusion of inwardness and evoke a quality of atmosphere.

There are the canvases, for example, of Franklin D. Watkins, in which a special feeling is expressed by keeping the pigment thin and transparent, by attenuating forms, and making what is commonly solid and firmly defined, allusive and liquid. El Greco and Van Gogh did that. Max Weber has an amazing capacity for painting intangibles, for conveying an atmosphere of meditation. The lines and rhythms and tonal gradations are rousing in their dramatic expressiveness. Jack Levine, a Bostonian, is another painter with powers of dramatic evocation. With the help of violent contrasts, with the use of the ruddiest of hues, by distortion and a variable application of color, he makes very forceful compositions. His latest picture, a miniature, bears out his interest in character and satire, and shows that he can abandon at will any of the excesses with which his painting is commonly associated.

* * *

Lyonel Feininger's pictures enlarge on architectural imagery which has been subjected to a process of abstraction related to the initial efforts of Picasso in his cubist, analytical, abstract phase. Feininger, however, carries on to the boundaries of fancy, through thoughtfully contrived mutations. Niles Spencer's pictures reveal much more calmly the orderly, calculated approach. Stuart Davis' abstractions display a courageous and sensitive manipulation of pigment in strange and exceptional juxtaposition. His canvases reveal the riches that have come to the artist through the revelation of color made first by the Impressionists and put to expressive use by the Post-Impressionists.

Other exhibitors are George Grosz, William Gropper, Zygmunt Menkes, O. Louis Guglielmi. The last named is a surrealist, and his pictures, like those of Gropper, must be dealt with against the larger background of literary association and satirical purposefulness.

* * *

H. Bingham Ballou

The portraits in oil at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, make one of the finest exhibitions ever held there.

H. Bingham Ballou has been schooled in the academic manner that derived from the Netherlands. He can mak eportraits which win admiration for the total effect of form, texture, and personal characterization. He is a patient craftsman, but never so occupied with polishing details that he loses the significance of the whole. That he is not rigid in his adherence to tradition is manifest in his self-portrait in which he lapses in certain conventions and treats the subject with some informality. However, the lapse does not weaken his firm control of technical factors.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wallenstein

Radio conductor, shown in the music room of his home, "previewing" on the keyboard the scores he has chosen for his concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight, Blue-WBZ, at 9:30 p. m.

Wallenstein Concert, Speech by Knox Tonight

The Midweek Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, is to be heard tonight addressing a dinner meeting of the Navy Relief Society, in New York, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein, conducting his second concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, has programmed Haydn's Overture to "Armida," Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, in F major, Walton's "Facade," with Richard Hale as narrator, and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture Fantasia, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Comedy business brings antics from a party prepared by Gracie for "George and the boys," Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; Wistful Vista hospitality slightly abused, Fibber McGee and Molly, NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.; problems of looking for an apartment and moving day, Red Skelton and company, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, is to be heard speaking from a United China Relief luncheon in Hollywood, introduced by Wendell Willkie, MBS, WAAB, 4:02 p. m.; Mrs. Maxim Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, will be heard speaking from Baltimore on behalf of Russian War Relief, MBS-WAAB, 9:45 p. m.; Representative George Bender, Ohio, is to discuss "Non-Defense Spending," NBC-WNAC, 11:15 p. m.

For his final Wednesday evening program before moving to Sunday evening, Fred Allen will have Jack Haley, comedian, as his guest, and Tom McIniry of the University of Alabama as his collegiate guest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

William Boyce's "The Chaplet," an eighteenth-century musical pastoral drama, is to be sung by a mixed quartet, with orchestra, Lehman Engel, conducting, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. The familiar arias from Bizet's "Carmen" are to be reviewed in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Thursday

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State; Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador; General Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland; Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister; and Field Marshal Sir John Dill are the United Nations leaders scheduled to be heard at the third annual dinner of the Overseas Press Club of America, in New York. The Litvinoff speech will be the first he has made in the United States. General Sikorski will speak in French and there will be a running English translation. MBS to WAAB at 9:45 p. m.

Robert Benchley, exponent of involved explanations of simple matters, is to be the guest of Rudy Vallee, John Barrymore, and Joan Davis in a bit of nonsense based on the advertising business, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

The Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra will play Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture and Haydn's Symphony in D major (Clock), CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Alfred Wallenstein is to conduct Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony and Eric Delamarter's Symphony in D, in his "Sinfonietta" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. The First Piano Quartet is to play eight-hand arrangements of familiar pieces by Chopin, Bach, Berlioz and Guion, Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

A Wild West story, said to be based upon a bandit raid on the town of Wickenburg, Ariz., in 1875, will be dramatized: CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Friday

The Philadelphia Orchestra continues its "Three B's" cycle with a Brahms program consisting of the "Academic Festival" Overture, the Symphony No. 3, in F major, and the Concerto in D, for Violin and Orchestra, with Efrem Zimbalist, soolist. Eugene Ormandy conducts, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

The British-American Festival is to open with eighteenth century William Boyce's Fifth Symphony in D major, New England Conservatory Dean Quincy Porter's "Dance in 3-Time," and British composer Arnold Bax's "Romantic" Overture, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Fredric March

To be heard as narrator on Feb. 28 "This Is War" program, to be devoted to "Your Navy," a dramatization by Maxwell Anderson, WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, 7 p. m.

Boston String Orchestra

Music of Joseph Wagner, entitled Sinfonietta No. 2, took on sound at the second concert of the Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers, conductor, at New England Mutual Hall on Sunday evening. The piece, which is written in three divisions of rather concentrated form, illustrates some novel ideas in sonority without making unreasonable demands on players and without calling for undue allowances on the part of listeners. Indeed, it has the effect of being a quite regular work, in spite of a novel disposition of the movements, and certain unusual shake-ups of harmony. While it forgets all about the ordinary romantic, moonlight sighings commonly associated with lone strings, it allows executants to show style and express mood, and it permits the man with the baton to bring some feeling of his own to bear on the interpretation.

In other words, the Sinfonietta gave the impression at its first performance of being at once an original and a practical contribution to the concert repertory. Something about the splitting of the orchestra at one point into two choirs, first and second violins on one side and violas, violoncellos, and basses on the other, arouses curiosity. Just where is another dialogue of this sort to be found?

Here, for once, was a piece for string orchestra that does not imitate Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht." But later on the program stood a piece that could be regarded as nothing but an echo of Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire," and that was Britten's "Les Illuminations," Opus 18, for soprano and string orchestra, to French verse of Rimbaud. This work in nine brief episodes, the singing by Rose Dirman, would have caused, in days before modern music had become commonplace, a sensation. But it all passes off pleasantly now.

An exploit of measurable significance in the night's proceedings was a presentation of the Caprice No. 24 of Paganini, arranged for viola by Primrose, with Reuben Green taking the solo part. Works in the conventional line of such concerts were the "Kleine Nachtmusik" of Mozart and the Serenade for string orchestra, Opus 20, of Elgar.

W. P. T.

Pension Fund Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its spring Pension Fund concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 26. Bach's Magnificat and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony form the program. The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, will assist, and the soloists will be announced later.

Dark Week on Stage

All of the downtown playhouses are closed this week, the first time this season that all of the houses have been dark. Two of the theaters—the Plymouth and Shubert—will resume activity next Monday, the Colonial will reopen its doors on March 9, and the Boston Opera House will open on March 16.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through February.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by H. Bingham Ballou. Through Feb. 27.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Henry Holt. Through March 14.

Garland School Art Center, 413 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of water colors by Mrs. Henry V. Greenough. Through March 7.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Richard Bassett and William F. Draper. Through March 7.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through February.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—36 Abstractions, including Braque, Gris, and Leger.

M. M. Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by W. A. Millet, Joseph C. McLaughlin, Richard F. Smith. Through March 7.

Stuart Club of Boston, 1126 Boylston Street—Paintings by Edwin Dickinson. Through Feb. 27.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Joint exhibition of oils and water colors by Fay H. Church and Berths Remick. Through Feb. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of finger paintings by Francis Fast. Through February. Fifty-third annual exhibition of Boston Society of water color painters. Through March 7. Flower paintings by Kate Buss. Through March 28.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries; American water colors, drawings, and prints; ornamental design in Graphic Art, 15th-17th centuries; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English 18th century silversmiths; X-ray Shadowgraphs as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; Closed Mondays. Contemporary American Expressionists, exhibition of paintings at the School of Museum of Fine Arts. Through March 16, 10 to 4, except Sundays. Paintings by Francesco Di Georgio Martini, Egion Hendrick Van Der Neer, Jan Weenix, Pietro Longhi, School of Giovanni Bellini, Red-Figured Greek Vase, 460-450 B. C., Netted and Beaded Purses, French, early 19th century (Recent Accessions Gallery), Musical instruments in early prints; etchings by Van Dyck; lithographs by Bonington; Twentieth Century prints (Print Department).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Cartoons by Francis Dahl. Through April 1.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of paintings by Prescott Jones. Through March 4.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of paintings by Dali and Miro. Through February.

Springfield: George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of oils, water colors, prints and drawings by members of the Lotos Club, New York. Through Feb. 25.

Wakefield: Lucius Beebe Memorial Library—Exhibition of original illustrations by Herold Anderson

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Twelve small pictures lent by The Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through March 8.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—The Decade of American painting. Through March 22.

New Hampshire

Hanover: Dartmouth College—Adventures in print making, 1922-1942, by Piske Boyd. Through February.

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Water colors by William Pahlman; water colors and prints by the National Association of Women Artists, Inc. Through February.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Early English color prints; living lithography; Chinese flower prints. Through February.

Providence Art Club: Modern architecture. Through March 1.

Chorus Ready in Defense Program

Lynn Murray, center, with headphones, cues the music of this male chorus into the radiocast of "They Live Forever," heard Sundays, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 24

Open House concert at the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Wednesday, Feb. 25

Faculty concert. Harry Dickson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15.

Thursday, Feb. 26

Piano recital by Prof. Louis J. Cornell, pianist. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, at 8:15. Open free to the public.

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting. Polyna Stoska, soprano soloist. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Friday, Feb. 27

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting. Polyna Stoska, soprano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Feb. 28

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Polyna Stoska, soprano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, March 1

One hundred seventh concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. The Berkshire Quartet: Rolland Tapley, Malcolm Holmes, violinists; George Humphrey, viola; Karl Zelse, violoncello; with Louis Speyer, English horn, and Jesús Maria Sanroma, pianoforte. Hotel Vendome, at 3:30.

Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, will appear in a joint concert with the Vested Liturgical Choir of Men and Boys of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Leonard S. Whalen, director. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

For State and Orpheum

"To Be or Not To Be," the United Artists film, starring the late Carole Lombard and Jack Benny, will be shown at Loew's State and Orpheum following the engagement of "Johnny Eager."

Chávez in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Carlos Chávez was given half a program of his own compositions when the Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave its eighteenth concert (Feb. 12). It was not the first time that the Mexican composer-conductor had been heard in these parts, for he had directed a week's series of performances at the Ravinia Festival last July. Mr. Chávez left the impression then, and he gave it again at this latest concert, that he is an able leader and a musical creator who has an interesting message to convey.

There was no doubt about his skill as an orchestrator when he had completed an interpretation of his own arrangement of a Chaconne by the seventeenth century master, Dietrich Buxtehude. That work, originally written for organ, lent itself readily to an orchestral adaptation, and Mr. Chávez not only squeezed every symphonic possibility out of it, but left intact—and even enhanced—the fundamental majesty and nobility of its art.

There is less that is favorable to record concerning a concerto for four horns by the Mexican composer. That work, which originally had been written as a sonata for the four instruments, was first given a production at a concert of the Coolidge festival of chamber music at Washington, D. C., four years ago. The selections usually chosen for Mrs. Coolidge's programs there are drawn from up-to-the-minute modernists, and not a few valuable essays in the newer aspects of composition have resulted from her zeal.

* * *

It is difficult to believe, however, that Mr. Chávez's concerto will be caught up to join the masterpieces that are likely to live forever. For the composition is frankly somewhat tiresome, not without skill in construction, but devoid of beauty or inspiration. The horn parts are of uncommon difficulty, and the members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra who performed them well deserved the applause which the listeners gave to them.

Much more interesting was the conductor's "Sinfonia India." That work he had presented at one of the Ravinia concerts, but it seemed less vital then than at the concert which is the subject of this review. It would be unfair to say—with only a limited acquaintance of his entire output—that Mr. Chávez is unblest with any great fund of melodic inspiration. What has been heard of his music here thus far has shown very little; but in "Sinfonia India" the music made use of tunes—and highly individual tunes, too—of the natives of Mexico's northern Pacific coast. To that material Chávez added admirable rhythmical ingenuity and a wealth of orchestral color which made his composition one of uncommon fascination.

* * *

The first half of the program, which was skillfully directed by Hans Lange, offered Gluck's Overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" and the so-called "Scottish Fantasie" for violin by Max Bruch. The latter composition is not inherently able to cause much, or any, excitement in those who listen to it. The work is long, and its composer took his Highland melodies with extraordinary seriousness. Moreover, the passage of more than 60 years since the fantasie was written has made much of Bruch's orchestration sound pale and thin.

The most satisfactory impression left by the piece was its performance, as to the solo part, by Robert Quick, who is Mr. Stock's assistant concertmaster. That violinist negotiated his music with unfailing accuracy of fingerboard-technique and intonation, and with tone that was attractive to the ear. The performance was given unstinted applause by the audience, and that enthusiasm could scarcely have been greater if Mr. Quick's modest deportment on the stage had been transformed into the authoritative pose and the artful maneuvers of the professional virtuoso.

Harmonica Concerto

Larry Adler, as guest soloist with the St. Louis Symphony on March 10, will play the Concerto for Harmonica and Orchestra by Jean Berger, French musician now in this country.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge—Open House concert, 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. "Minstrel Days." 3:35, 6:10, and 9.

Exeter—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:10, 5:10, 9:10. "The Night of Jan. 16th." Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls." Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan, Alexis Smith and Craig Stevens. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante and Ann Sheridan. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15.

Modern—"Sundown." Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. "Kathleen." Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"What's Cookin'." Andrews Sisters and Woody Herman. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—"Sundown." Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:15. "Kathleen." Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Three Travelogues." "Pete Smith Specialty." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Screen Snapshots." "The Origin of Everyday Customs." "Unusual Occupations." "Carl Hoff and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Hay Foot." William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager." Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Telepix—"International Forum." "Will Democracy Survive." "Safeguarding Military Information." "Carl Hoffer and Orchestra." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue." "Popular Science." "Screen Snapshots." Disney cartoon and 20 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Mr. Wise Guy," with Fast End Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "Submarine Patrol." Richard Greene, Preston Foster and Nancy Kelly. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Uptown—"Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "All Through the Night." Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:45, 9:15. "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "All Through the Night." Humphrey Bogart. "Flying Cadets." Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Cowboy Serenade." Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45. **Regent:** "Appointment for Love." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Harmon of Michigan." Tommy Harmon. 2, Evenings, 6:40-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Little Foxes." Bette Davis. "Tanks a Million." William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Sundown." Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. **Brookline Village:** "International Lady." George Brent and Ilona Massey. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby." Lupe Velez. 2, 5:05, 8:05. **Cleveland Circle:** "Look Who's Laughing." Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Sierra Sue." Gene Autry. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days." Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8. **University:** "Design for Scandal." Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Wolf Man." Claude Rains, Bela Lugosi. "They Meet Again." Jean Hersholt. 2, Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "Sundown." Gene Tierney. 3:20, 9:20. "Look Who's Laughing." Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1:54, 7:54. **Codman Square:** "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Wolf Man." Claude Rains. "Topper Returns." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Swamp Water." Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 3:03, 8:19. "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. 1:44, 7, 9:53. **Park:** "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie. "Down Mexico Way." Gene Autry. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "Three Girls About Town." Joan Blondell. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Unholy Partners." Edward G. Robinson. 3:18, 9:33. "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll. 1:33, 7:48.

Hyde Park: "The Devil Pays Off." Osa Massen. "Snuffy Smith, Yard Bird." Edgar Kennedy. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Design for Scandal." Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:30, 8:15. "Down Mexico Way." Gene Autry. 3:55, 9:40.

Malden—Granada: "Tanks a Million." William Tracy. 1:40, 4:52, 8:04. "All Through the Night." Humphrey Bogart. 2:55, 6:17, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days." Eddie Cantor. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Marry the Boss's Daughter." Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 8:20. "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "It Started With Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Naval Academy." Freddy Bartholomew. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Sundown." Gene Tierney and George Sanders. "Lone Wolf's Secret." Warren William.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sundown." Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "It Started with Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "They Died with Their Boots on." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2, 5:20. "Miss Polly." Zasu Pitts. 1, 4:20, 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "It Started with Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:45, 9:30. "Paris Calling." Elisabeth Bergner and Randolph Scott. 2, 7:45.

Needham—Needham: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2:05, 6:33, 9:30. "Kathleen." Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 3:35, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Bombay Clipper." William Gargan. 2 and 8.

Strand: "All Through the Night." Humphrey Bogart. "Mary the Boss's Daughter." Betty Joyce. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Secret of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Secret of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "Among the Living." Albert Dekker. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Smiling Ghost." Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Sailors on Leave." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie. "Riot Squad." Richard Cromwell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott. "Tanks a Million." William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Tanks a Million." William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Cadet Girl." Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 2:09, 7:54. "Blues in the Night." Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. 3:30, 9:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sundown." Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "It Started with Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Sun Town," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Appointment for Love." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "International Squadron." Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dumbo." "Go West, Young Lady." Penny Singleton. 2, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:30, 8. "Moonlight in Hawaii." Jimmy Downes. 2:30, 6:40, 9:47. "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 7:45.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Secret of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 2 and 8.

WOBURN—Strand: "Sundown." Gene Tierney. 3:20, 9:20. "Look Who's Laughing." Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1:54, 7:54.

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"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2:05, 6:33, 9:30. "Kathleen." Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 3:35, 8.

**Q

New 'Rheotron' Emits Beam More Powerful Than Radium

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An electronic device known as the "rheotron," which causes a beam with more penetrating power than that of all the world's existing supply of radium, is one of the newest research tools to emerge from the General Electric Research Laboratory.

Announced in the last days of 1941, this G. E. rheotron, according to Electronics magazine, has the ability to speed up electrons to a point never before reached by manmade apparatus. Producing an action similar to the cyclotron, though superior and with different apparatus, the rheotron speeds up electrons to a potential of 20,000,000 volts and produces X-rays corresponding to this voltage.

Thus, the machine will produce, according to Electronics, electron streams far more penetrating than those emitted by radium.

The rheotron is the result of preliminary work done by Dr. Donald W. Kerst at the University of Illinois. Dr. Kerst built a small pioneer model out of which has come the larger unit constructed in the Schenectady laboratories with the aid of the G. E. staff. Work is continued by Dr. Kerst at his Illinois laboratory and G. E. plans to start work on a much more powerful rheotron. The new one will whirl electrons to an energy of 100,000,000 volts and will cost approximately $250,000 to build.

Though more powerful than previous electron accelerating devices, the rheotron is comparatively smaller. The magnet of the G. E. machine is five feet long, three feet high, and two feet wide. It weighs four tons and the pole pieces of the two electromagnets are 19 inches in diameter.

Lying between the pole pieces is a doughnut-shaped vacuum tube, two inches thick, 19 inches outside diameter, 11 inches inside diameter, with a heated filament, and made of glass. In operation it is continuously evacuated. Its magnet is composed of thin sheets of silicon steel instead of solid material, since the magnetic field is produced by alternating current instead of direct as in the cyclotron.

Magnetically guided, each electron travels along a circular path for about 400,000 revolutions, receiving as much as 70 volts push each time around, and traveling some 200 miles in a small fraction of a second to gain a speed within .1 per cent of light.

By causing these electrons to strike a metal target, X rays have been given off with a power to penetrate an inch of aluminum and to make copper radioactive. Further researches are to be described later by Dr. Kerst.

Air-Raid Training

New York City is training air-raid wardens by television. The National Broadcasting Company, at the suggestion of the Police Department, has begun a series of telecast instruction lectures on the first three days of the week, mornings, afternoons, and evenings. These are telecast over NBC station WNBT in New York and are relayed to WPTZ, Philadelphia. The course will continue for six weeks.

Classrooms for the television warden lectures have been set up in police stations about New York City. A total of 76 picture receivers have been installed. A few private homes with television sets are co-operating as far as possible.

"World Affairs" Series

Langdon Warner, lecturer on fine arts at Harvard, will discuss the Far East on Friday, Feb. 27, in the third of the "World Affairs" series now being radiocast each week over Stattion WRUL, Boston. The talk is radiocast at 7:30 p. m., E. W. T.

The series features prominent speakers each Friday from the faculties of Harvard and other colleges in the vicinity of Boston. Problems and causes leading to the outbreak of the war and the difficulties of achieving victory will be topics under consideration by future speakers.

The talks may be heard on WRUL's frequencies of 11.73, 9.70, and 6.04 megacycles in the 25, 31, and 49 meters bands respectively. The 49-meter frequency is recommended for American listeners. The program is repeated on Sundays for European listeners at 2:30 p. m., E. W. T., on the 6.04 frequency.

Navy Bars Camellia Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Navy has branded George E. Deatherage, former National Commander of the Knights of the White Camellia, as "an undesirable person" to work on Navy contracts, and ousted him from the Hampton Roads naval establishments where he was employed as a construction engineer.

Mr. Deatherage acknowledged contacts with the German Embassy and with Nazi propaganda sources when the Dies Committee investigated his activities in 1939. He recently has been employed on a $7,000,000 project at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Base.

"After an investigation of the activities" of Mr. Deatherage, the Navy announced, "the Secretary of the Navy has invoked the provisions of Article 27 (C) of the contract, which requires that the contractors shall discharge from employment and exclude from the site of the work any person designated by the Secretary of the Navy as undesirable to have access to the work and/or materials of the Navy Department.

"The Secretary of the Navy has found that Mr. Deatherage is an undesirable person within the meaning of the contract, and as such will be excluded from the site of Navy work."

Mr. Deatherage told the Dies Committee that the Knights of the White Camellia, which he headed, was designed to combat Communism and "the Jew problem." He testified he maintained contacts with other organizations in this country of a similar nature and told of efforts to organize an American Nationalist Confederation for which he had selected the swastika as an emblem.

Allies in Tribute At Mount Vernon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Diplomatic representatives of nations fighting the Axis paid tribute at nearby Mount Vernon Feb. 22 to George Washington, the first American President, at wreath-lay-ing ceremonies commemorating his birthday.

In a brief address, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, director-general of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, asserted that the "war lords of Japan, Germany and Italy detest the memory of George Washington."

"If they could have their way," he told the gathering around Washington's tomb, "they would desecrate the ground upon which we stand. . . . But they cannot have their way," he said. "With all their preparation, with all their crafty planning, with all their momentary triumphs, they are traveling a road that has but one end. That end is the crushing of the deadly militarism which makes the world hideous and blots out the sunshine today."

Wreaths were placed on the tomb by Dr. Liu Chieh, China; Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, India; Dr. Alexander Loudon, The Netherlands; Richard G. Casey, Australia; Walter Nash, New Zealand; J. M. Elizalde, Philippine Islands, and Sir Gerald Campbell, Great Britain.

Swedish Army Engaged In Extensive Tactics

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 24 (AP)—Units of the Swedish Army began extensive winter maneuvers yesterday in the Province of Jamtland. Tank, heavy artillery, cavalry, and ski troops are participating in the four-day exercises.

The entire Province will be blacked out for the first three days of maneuvers.

Clouds Over the Valley

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Two tourists from their high vantage point are looking west from Clingman's Dome and discussing the blue haze which hovers mysteriously and constantly over this wild mountain region.

Great Smoky Park Visited by Thousands

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States decision to keep the National Parks open for the duration of the war will give Americans a place to go where they may enjoy not only scenic majesticalness but the rest and recreation so necessary for people working under the strain of war.

Americans evidently are very much aware of their national playgrounds for word from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park reveals that travel to this region is continuing at a rate far ahead of last year.

The National Park Service has announced that in January 16,471 persons in 6,122 vehicles visited the park. This was 22 per cent more than the park census showed for the corresponding month of 1941.

The greatest number of visitors, except those from the States of North Carolina and Tennessee in which the park is situated, came from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Georgia, Indiana and Kentucky.

For the travel year, which began on Oct. 1, the official traffic census shows tourist traffic to the park 46 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year. In 1941 a million and a quarter people visited the Great Smokies, making the newest link in the National Park chain also the most popular.

The Park is accessible by all forms of land transportation. Principal points of interest may be reached by regularly-scheduled or chartered busses from Asheville and other park gateways.

Ski Area Developed

The Glen Cove ski area on the two-mile-high slopes of Colorado's Pikes Peak now is a reality. The completion of this area has brought to Colorado Springs the realization of its ambition of becoming a winter sports center. The Pikes Peak ski runs have been equipped with a new type of electrically-driven rope tows which carry the skier from the bottom to the top in record time. Due to its inland location, Colorado Springs this year, more than ever before, is enjoying an unprecedented, attractive winter season. While skiers are enjoying the snowy slopes of Pikes Peak a relatively short distance away golf may be played. The 18-hole layout of the Municipal Course and the Broadmoor Course, are within five minutes drive of the city. Golfers, a survey shows, enjoyed their sport 335 days during 1941, missing only 30 days out of the entire year because of rain or bad weather.

Camelias to Bloom

Freezing weather in December retarded the blooming of the camelias in Orton's garden in Wilmington, N. C. However, the blossoms are expected to reach their peak during this week. Daphne and tea olive already have been flowering. During April the azaleas feature the floral display. Orton, the 200-year-old estate on the Cape Fear River, is famed for its azaleas.

Florida Short Cut

Vacationists planning to drive south can save 230 miles on their tires by placing their car aboard one of the Old Bay Line steamers operating from Baltimore to Norfolk, over the smooth and safe inland waters of Chesapeake Bay. Motoring through crowded cities and along heavy traffic highways can be substituted for a steamer interlude on inland waters, which takes the place of the usual overnight stay in a hotel and offers convenience, relaxation, and economy. Motorists using the boat simply drive to the dock where their cars are garaged aboard the steamer. The modern Old Bay Line steamers have all the features of the most up-to-date hotels and are justly famed for their southern cooking. Facilities for relaxation and pleasure are numerous

Tourabouts

and include dancing and music and a variety of ship's games. It is an overnight journey from Baltimore to Norfolk and passengers will find their cars awaiting them on the dock in the morning.

Golf Tourney

The continual call for out-of-door recreation has influenced officials of the 14th annual Empress Golf Tournament at Royal Colwood Club in Victoria, March 9 to 14, to hold the event scheduled. The number of entries already indicates there will be contestants from all over Canada and from the Pacific Coast area of the United States. The feature of this year's international golf week is the large and growing entry list from Eastern Canada. Formerly the event drew most of its support from the Pacific Coast and the prairies, but since the war an ever increasing number of Easterners have been coming to Vancouver Island for this tournament.

Travel Notes

The last 60-mile leg of the new highway which will connect Mexico City with Oaxaca, some 300 miles to the southeast, is now being rapidly pushed to completion . . . The camellia flowering season is so heavy at Middleton Gardens in Charleston, S. C., that the ground is a solid carpet of "floaters," or fallen flowers . . . The "Hale America" Invitation Ski Tournament is scheduled to be held at Buck Hill Falls in the Poconos, the week end of Feb. 28 to March 1 . . . The Santa Fe National Forest, in northern New Mexico, was established in 1892, ranking it among the oldest of forest preserves in the United States.

Grapes and Berries for Home-Grown Food

A small permanent garden of grapes, berries, and other fruits is one of the jobs of a "compleat" gardener's layout. It's all very well to talk of vegetables! And they deserve it. But it's a good idea to have a home plot of asparagus, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, blackberries, rhubarb, and perhaps a few of the dwarf variety of fruit trees as well. Furthermore, if local regulations in regard to white pine blister rust permit, a few bushes of currants and gooseberries have a contribution for jellies and jams. The writer started his permanent garden in 1933, and it is an understatement to say that it is one of the most profitable and enjoyable parts of the garden.

In starting such a permanent garden, there are three main things to consider. First, since it is an important, long-term venture, the soil must be given extra care in preparation. Witchgrass roots and shoots do not make practicable companions for asparagus and raspberries. The only way to get rid of witchgrass roots is to spade them out with a garden fork. If you have the garden plowed and harrowed, the harrow merely cuts the weed roots into smaller sections and each section that has a joint or bud starts a new plant! Many weeds besides witchgrass are perennials, and the only way to clean out a given spot is to go over it with a fork and toss out all root clumps. Faithful cultivation and hoeing will destroy the annual weeds as they appear.

Drainage Very Important

The second point has to do with drainage. Fruits wants plenty of moisture; but the water level must not be too near the surface. If there is any slope to the garden spot, and the soil is a heavy loam or clayey loam, a good safety factor is to dig a trench about three feet wide and three feet deep at the low side of the garden. The lower two feet should be filled with large stones and rocks or very coarse gravel. In general, when locating the garden choose a spot that has natural drainage.

The third point, and very important, is to have the garden where one can reach it with the hose. All fruits are extremely high in water content. Experiments on strawberries indicate that irrigation will almost double the yield if the season tends to be on the dry side.

Asparagus is a grand standby. For the home garden, two- or three-year-old roots may be set two feet apart each way. This will make an almost solid bed, but one can get good results if weeds are kept out and the plants are fed generously each spring with a cupful of 5-8-7 to each plant. After the second year, the stalks may be cut for a six-to-eight-week season.

Strawberries are a universal favorite. There is just one secret to producing fancy berries other than an ample water supply. Give each plant space for feeding. No plant should be nearer than six inches to another. The size of the crop depends upon the size of the crowns. Large crowns will throw a goodly number of blossom stalks. This statement regarding space holds for growing the berries in the matted row or single hills. Just as the berries start to form begin watering and water regularly right through the bearing season.

Hill System Recommended

In the average home garden, raspberries and blackberries should be grown by the hill system, three feet apart each way. A post is driven into the ground beside each hill, and the canes tied to it. Allow eight canes per hill. All the other suckers should be hoed off. Brambles are biennials; after a cane bears its fruit it dies, and should be cut out. Do not use more than a cupful of 5-8-7 fertilizer per hill or the canes will grow so late into the fall that they are subject to winter killing. The posts should be about five feet tall, and the canes tied twice, once two feet above the ground level and again a foot from the top of the post.

Grapes on a trellis make a good background; the vines should be seven or eight feet apart. The secret of big, annual crops from this fruit is to prune very severely each season. Leave only two or four short branches, depending upon whether one uses a single wire or double wire trellis. These side branches should be no more than two feet in length if there are a dozen buds per branch.

We could almost call our fruit gardens permanent gardens for permanent victory! Ample supplies of fruits for use in season, plus a reserve for canning and making jellies and jams, are among the economies as well as the joys of gardening.

H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature

Halt Sale of Shotguns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Government called a halt yesterday on deliveries of 12-gauge shotguns for sporting use, in order to make the weapons available for war plant protection and guard duties. Manufacturers of the 12-gauge gun favored by duck hunters as well as by law enforcement officers, were forbidden to sell them except to Federal, State, and local governments, and to the lend-lease countries.

Tokyo-Berlin Are Goals Set By Democrats

By the Associated Press

Leading Democrats, gathered for a Washington Day dinner at the national capital, heard predictions that the Axis will not only be blasted from the lands it has overrun but that the United Nations will not stop until they have reached Berlin and Tokyo.

The dinner was one of about 60 throughout the land to which contributors to the Democratic campaign funds were invited. Attending the principal affair at Washington were $100 contributors. The speeches dealt mostly with a world at war.

Besides listening to President Roosevelt on the radio, the diners heard Vice-President Wallace declare that before long "we shall catch up—with ships, with planes, with fighting forces trained to blast the enemy from the lands he has overrun."

But the Vice-President warned that "until then we have dark days."

"We have the power. All we need is the willingness to pay the price, and to pay it every day in 1942. Our discomfort will be great, but infinitely less than that of George Washington's Continentals. Through years of suffering they fought on to victory. Only by the completeness of our sacrifice can we prove ourselves worthy of our heritage."

Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas said that "we must win this war and win it in the quickest way possible," and "there can be no stopping place this time short of Berlin and Tokyo."

"We must win this struggle or we will be pushed back to the very cave door of another dark age and live under the lash and bayonet of egomaniacs and their ruthless henchmen."

"Where were our loudest, present-day critics and faultfinders of the war effort, how were they talking and how were they voting before Pearl Harbor?" Mr. Rayburn asked. "Where would we be today if the leadership of these men had been followed? Where did they stand when lend-lease was under consideration? Where did they stand when the draft to build an army was under consideration? Where did they stand when an authorization was asked for 5,500 planes? Where did some of these men stand when practically every element of our preparedness program was under consideration?"

Sergeant Alvin C. York, hero of World War 1, a speaker at the Washington Dinner, declared that America needed to be awakened to the seriousness of the war situation. Referring to the enemy alien situation on the West Coast, he asserted:

"We were taught in our Tennessee mountain homes that we should clean up our homes first, and it looks to me like we could have some housecleaning here."

He said it was time that "we do something for our great hero" of the Philippines, Douglas MacArthur and added "lets's go get him—we need his advice and counsel."

In Minneapolis, Oscar Ewing, Assistant Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called for election of Democratic congressmen to back up President Roosevelt's war efforts. He traced events of the two years following 1918, "when the political party opposed to Woodrow Wilson gained a majority in the House of Representatives."

"Measure after measure which President Wilson deemed vital to the welfare of the country was defeated by a hostile House," Mr. Ewing said.

"The Republicans in the Senate, with the assistance of some renegade Democrats, destroyed Wilson's dream for world peace and rejected the League of Nations which might have saved us from the present cataclysm. . . . Today we pay the price with the blood of our sons.

"I know of no surer way to lose this war than to repeat that experience."

At Los Angeles, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida in an address prepared for Southern California Democrats declared that "America faces the stern alternative, conquer or die."

Spain Curtails Rubber; Limits Speed on Cars

MADRID, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Spanish Government drastically curtailed the use of rubber Feb 22, prohibiting commerce in the raw product and ordering motorists to conserve their tires.

A 40-mile speed limit was set for touring cars and 25 for trucks.

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Travel

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The Home Forum

This Opera We Must See

WHENEVER A NEW OPERA is written, history is being made in the world of artists. But the fact that Deems Taylor has now finished an opera called "Ramuntcho," based upon a novel by Pierre Loti, and that the Philadelphia Opera Company has given it first production, does more than make history for anyone who knows the Basque country of southern France. For it brings a quick leaping of the heart, a warm and refreshing memory of loveliness.

For six whole weeks, to our lasting gratification, we lived at Hendaye in the French Basque country. That same Hendaye which is the border town between Spain and France, the same little gray stone town set in a magnificent landscape, through which soldiers and refugees without number have trailed their desperate paths since we were there. We try not to think of that. In fact, calamity and suffering are impossible to imagine in that part of the land, by one who knew and loved Hendaye in days of peace.

* * *

From our hotel room, we looked right over the Bidassoa River into Spain. That river marks the boundary between the two countries and, doing the bidding of strong tides in the Bay of Biscay, that river is either quick-flowing limpid water or deep-gullied yellow sand. Often a boat could row us only short distances, with stretches of wet sand awkwardly up-thrust between; and certain of us who were fortunate have been carried dry-shod on the stalwart backs of Basque fishermen. Church-bells would be jangling, each exquisite morning, from the belfries of Fuenterrabia, first of the Spanish towns, with its red roofs and enamel-green trees and shrubs, with its impressionistic striped awnings and flowered terraces above the sea. We had walked the cobbled streets of Fuenterrabia; we knew some of its secrets.

Nearer at hand, also visible on each sunny morning, was the stuccoed villa of a Spanish family spending its summer in Hendaye. And we were in an excellent position to watch the antics of the two children of the family, stirring in their beds set on an uncovered porch roof. They would at first protest and stretch their small arms sleepily; but then they would vault out of their beds and indulge in pillow-fights, shouts, and other boisterous frolics until a black-eyed, neatly coiffed *bonne* would instill a degree of order into the proceedings. Beyond that villa was, of course, the river shore with, emerging from the heavy leafage, the shape of a house whose balconies overhung the water. That had once been the home of a French writer, called Pierre Loti.

* * *

Until the time when we stayed at Hendaye, we had not read "Ramuntcho"; but now we hastened to a small bookseller near the *plage* and bought a paper-bound Tauchnitz copy—in French, naturally. What more perfect opportunity for the reading of "Ramuntcho," a romantic tale of a Basque maiden and her sweetheart who was a smuggler? We had come to believe in smugglers. For often in the still nights, perhaps after we were lying in bed listening, we would plainly hear the liquid drip of oars; we might even see the flash of a lantern, quickly hooded. Then all would resolve itself into black-velvet stillness and emptiness once more. Surely it could not have been just imagination. We believed there were smugglers still, and that belief gave a fillip of actuality to the reading of "Ramuntcho."

We read it in the little shabby salon of an evening, after Claude and Madeleine, holiday children from Paris, had made their obedient rounds to kiss us all good-night. Week-enders from cities in the north would be there, chattering and laughing; the *propriétaire* would probably have joined them and a brother, white-capped and jolly, who was the chef and cooked those saddles of veal which formed the *pièces-de-résistance* for most of our dinners. Reading was, therefore, none too easy. Nor would it be on the beach. For there the French and Spanish children raced and frolicked; their elders dressed and undressed for bathing under the red and green and yellow striped flapping canvases of the tents; the sea was startlingly blue and, when we strolled to the end of the breakwater where the Bidassoa tumbled headlong and foaming into the Bay, we would sit on the sea-wall and gaze at the Pyrénées piled in a mysterious blue-gray mass as in the paintings by Velasquez. Reading came only with determined effort. But we read. Because "Ramuntcho" enthralled us. To read any book in its true setting adds, oh! immeasurably, to our joy. We have bought and read "The Mill on the Floss" in the George Eliot country, and "The Abbot" in sight of a certain small green island in a Scottish loch, and the short stories of Jane Barlow in Connemara— But all that is another story.

* * *

So we must see "Ramuntcho." We are aware that, correctly speaking, one *hears* an opera. And yet this one we shall *see*—see how vastly more than will be depicted on any stage. See the great lumbering, swaying white oxen as they dragged their burdens past the sun-drenched and pebbled hotel terrace where we lingered after *petit-déjeuner*. See the little steep red-tiled roofs of the Basque cottages, with wooden balconies often and outside steps to second-stories. See the sea and the mountains, the jig-saw ragged patterns that the clouds made upon those nearer hill slopes. See the white dusty road which wound up toward the golf club, where we were walking on the day when we knew suddenly that we must and would go into the Spain beyond Fuenterrabia. See the pelota-court, built up against a hillside on the edge of Hendaye, where we used to sit by the hour to watch the skill of the professional players (yes, even of Jean Borotra, he who plays now a part in the government at Vichy). It is a game which resembles tennis, yet is deliciously different. There is, we have read, some concern with pelota in the opera, "Ramuntcho." There ought to be, and we shall know whether it is correctly played. For pelota is the national sport of the Basques, those unaccountable people whose ancestry has never been traced and who speak a language allied to no other.

Yes, we must attend a performance of this new opera, which owes its inspiration to Pierre Loti's "Ramuntcho." And, when we go, we shall take with us as much as we are likely to bring away.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

THIS TOWNSCAPE by Camille Pissarro is one of a handsome display of modern French pictures on exhibition at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., on loan from the Chester Dale Collection.

While Camille Pissarro happens to have been one of the less spectacular modern French painters, his distinction as a great Impressionist grows in the perspective of years. Pissarro was admired and loved by a few individuals, notably Paul Cézanne. In fact, Cézanne learned the elements of Impressionism from Pissarro. There is a letter written by Cézanne in his last days in which he declared: "Long live the Goncourts, Pissarro, and all of those who have inclinations towards color, the representative of light and air." This is an interesting commentary, for Cézanne was willing to follow the direction of the Impressionists for but a short time. In his last twenty-five years, he painted concretely and abstractly.

This Parisian street scene was painted by Camille Pissarro in 1897. It is also known as "Boulevard des Italiens: Matin." With little touches of color, the artist captured the peculiar light as it conditioned the atmosphere, shape, form, and movement. It was characteristic for the artist to paint a familiar scene in which omnibuses and carriages moved along the pavement, and people strolled about in their daily routine. It was light, pattern, the mutual interplay of colors which held the interest of the painter. In his youth, he inclined toward the Barbizons, Corot particularly. As he grew older, Pissarro found a profusion of subjects wherever he was, along the river bank or in the market-place.

DOROTHY ADLOW

On a Train in India

BARBIE MET ME in Bombay. The journey down wasn't half as bad as I had expected. There were great preparations in the way of fruit and lime squash and Evian water and two huge pails of ice. A first class compartment is a room all by itself; no corridor; with two big fans, two long leather settees. Barbara, like an old-timer, pulled out of her bedding roll a neat little woven rug which just fitted the seat, and there, à la princesse, we reclined behind closed shutters to keep out the sun, but with a crack open to look out on the countryside as we rattled through it at a good European clip.

It was country like our desert country round Tucson—very, very like. The earth is that lovely, soft, reddish-yellow color. There are low bushy cactus and rows of that same Mexican cactus that is so picturesque, and there are many large, shapely, spreading trees of a deep luscious green. There were the same bouldery buttes rising out of the plain. There was the same sense of great space. But yet there was a greater delicacy about it. It wasn't wild and rude, it was beautifully refined and sweetly and subtly patterned and decorative. I could begin to understand the delicacy of Indian design. And when, my dears, the Indian women and the bullock carts came into the picture, then, oh then, how I wished I could draw! Because I don't think I could possibly describe it.—From "Elephant Dance," by FRANCES HUBBARD FLAHERTY. (New York: Scribner.)

Remember Now

It is more in your lifetime
Than all this.
Hold this wind that has blown over it
And believe that this very sun
Beholds it.

A place can be time:
A single hour the dwelling of your heart.
The blue north wind will not flag
Nor the high spray fall forever;
Knowing these things,
You will find your way
If you remember.

JANE CAPEN

Discipline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE TEACHINGS of Christ Jesus are positive, constructive, uplifting. The entire purpose of his ministry was to establish that which is right, and to annul and overcome that which is wrong. His holy aim was to bring to humanity the truth which he declared would make it free. When the truth is known, misconceptions, falsities, and mistaken concepts vanish. The divinely right replaces that which is humanly wrong.

Human beings oftentimes think of discipline with a sense of dread, as though it were something afflictive or harmful. This false sense is based upon a misconception of true discipline. The word "discipline," in one sense, means "to educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to teach." Then discipline, in this light, is not to be thought of with apprehension, but is to be joyously welcomed. Whatever brings spiritual enlightenment, a higher and better sense of things, is greatly to be desired and eagerly received. Surely we should be mentally hospitable to all that transforms, uplifts, exalts, and redeems.

Whatever is good comes from God, and should be gladly received. God is infinite good, and nothing harmful can emanate from Him. The Psalmist saw this very clearly when he declared (Psalms 100:5), "The Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations." God imparts and expresses only good, and everything that comes from Him can only bless His children.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy sets forth this basic truth (p. 140): "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." God's bestowals are healing, helpful, grand, and good. When we comprehend this eternal verity, fear departs, and a joyous expectancy of good is securely ours. How confidently the apostle set forth God's provision of good for all when he declared (II Timothy 1:7), "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." Herein is found true discipline or instruction. Our heavenly Father forever guides, guards, instructs, and leads those who seek His guidance. All true ideas have their origin in Him, infinite Mind, and when received into human consciousness they transform, exalt, uplift, regenerate, and redeem. They unfailingly bring a greater vision of good and dispel the evil and unworthy.

True discipline is a joyous experience, never painful or discordant. Truth is always harmonious, and harmony, therefore, is true. Truth is never discordant, and discord is never true. The more of Truth we gain, the more of harmony is made manifest. When we are humbly receptive to good and are willing to be instructed, we are joyously obedient to God, and reap the reward of that obedience. If there is need of healing, the corrective process should not be avoided, but should be graciously accepted. When one opens his home to the reception and entertainment of friends and acquaintances, he is said to be "keeping open house." We should always be keeping our mental home open to those ideas of Truth which inspire us to seek good more earnestly, follow its behests more faithfully, and receive its impartations more gratefully. As we yield to the demands of Truth, we find that Truth is operating in our consciousness, unfolding our highest welfare and awaking our noblest motives. The correction of error through divine Love gives us a higher and truer sense of existence. There is nothing labored or grievous about accepting God's plan for us. What He ordains for man is always good.

The paths of righteousness that lead us forward, onward, upward are plain and straight. The Psalmist declared (Psalms 25:10), "All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant and his testimonies." If we seem to be taking a mental detour, the loving discipline and gentle leadings of Truth will call us back to the way of holiness. The yielding to His tender guidance banishes fear, overcomes confusion, and gives us that abiding peace which the Father's great love alone can bestow, and which is our sure possession forever.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Going for Flowers

The old folks always said: "April showers
bring mayflowers." And after the first thunderstorms
we children used to run to the woodlot and search
among the moist brown leaves for the first buds:
fuzzy hepatica heads above their purple leaves;
frail spring-beauties drooping on limber stems;
red trillium and adder's tongue and mitre-wort.

We romped under the hemlocks and the budding oaks.
Our voices rang through the high spaces above.
Around us the silvery laughter of the warblers
tinkled and echoed, and light came striking down;
we saw it shining upon each other's faces.

FRED LAPE

La Discipline

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES ENSEIGNEMENTS du Christ Jésus sont positifs, constructifs, riches en inspiration. Dans son ministère, il se proposait toujours d'établir ce qui est bon, d'annuler et de vaincre le mal. Apporter aux humains la vérité qui, déclarait-il, les affranchirait, tel était son but sacré. Reconnaître la vérité, c'est voir disparaître les notions erronées, les méprises, les faux concepts. Ce qui est divinement juste remplace les aberrations humaines.

Les hommes pensent souvent à la discipline avec un certain effroi, comme si c'était quelque chose de pénible ou de préjudiciable. Ce faux sens repose sur une notion erronée de la discipline. Bien compris, le terme "discipline" signifie notamment "méthode d'instruction et d'éducation; développement systématique." Envisagée de cette manière, la discipline est une chose qu'il faut non pas redouter, mais saluer avec joie. Tout ce qui favorise les lumières spirituelles, ce qui nous donne une conception des choses meilleure ou plus élevée, est très désirable et mérite un chaleureux accueil. Certainement nous devrions nous montrer réceptifs aux influences qui transforment, élèvent et libèrent les humains.

Le bien a toujours sa source en Dieu et devrait être reçu avec joie. Dieu est le bien infini dont n'émane aucun élément nuisible. Le Psalmiste s'en rendait très clairement compte lorsqu'il déclarait (Psaume 100:5): "L'Éternel est bon; sa bonté demeure à toujours, et sa fidélité subsiste d'âge en âge." Dieu ne donne et n'exprime que des choses excellentes; tout ce qui vient de Lui est une bénédiction pour Ses enfants.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 140, expose cette vérité fondamentale: "Le Dieu de la Science Chrétienne est l'Amour divin, universel et éternel, qui ne change pas et ne crée ni le mal, ni la maladie, ni la mort." Les dons de Dieu ont une vertu curative, ils sont salutaires, nobles et bons. Si nous comprenons ce fait éternel, la crainte s'évanouit et nous ressentons toujours la joie que donne l'expectative du bien. Avec quelle assurance, dans sa lettre à Timothée, l'apôtre proclame les richesses spirituelles que Dieu départ à tous Ses enfants! "Dieu ne nous a pas donné un esprit de timidité, mais un esprit de force, d'amour et de prudence" (II Tim. 1:7). Ceci nous indique où se trouve la vraie discipline, l'instruction véritable. Notre Père céleste ne cesse de guider, de protéger, d'instruire et de conduire ceux qui ont recours à Lui. Toutes les idées réelles ont leur source en Dieu, dans l'Entendement infini; lorsque la conscience humaine les accueille, leur action régénère, transforme, élève et sauve. Elles apportent infailliblement une plus ample vision du bien; elles chassent ce qui est vil ou mauvais.

La vraie discipline, loin d'être douloureuse ou pénible, apporte la joie. La Vérité étant toujours harmonieuse, il s'ensuit que l'harmonie est vraie. La Vérité n'implique aucun discord, donc les discords ne sont jamais vrais. Mieux nous comprenons la Vérité, plus l'harmonie se manifeste. Lorsque nous sommes humblement réceptifs à l'égard du bien, lorsque nous sommes prêts à nous laisser instruire, c'est avec joie que nous obéissons à Dieu, et nous en recevons la récompense. Si quelque chose doit être guéri, il nous faut non pas éviter, mais accepter de bon cœur le processus de correction. Dans le monde, on exerce l'hospitalité, on ouvre sa porte aux amis, aux connaissances. Nous devrions toujours ouvrir la porte de notre demeure mentale aux idées de la Vérité qui nous incitent à rechercher le bien avec ardeur, à suivre fidèlement ses ordres, à recevoir avec une gratitude croissante ses dispensations. Nous soumettant aux lois de la Vérité, nous constatons qu'elle opère dans notre conscience, assurant notre vrai bonheur et réveillant nos aspirations les plus nobles. La correction de l'erreur par l'Amour divin nous donne une conception plus haute et plus juste de ce qu'est la vie. Accepter le plan de Dieu à notre égard ne comporte rien de pénible ou d'affligeant. Ce qu'Il destine à l'homme est toujours bon.

Elles sont droites, clairement tracées, les voies de la justice qui nous font avancer et nous conduisent sur les hauteurs. Le Psalmiste déclarait (Psaume 25:10): "Tous les sentiers de l'Éternel sont miséricorde et fidélité, pour ceux qui gardent son alliance et ses commandements." Si parfois nous nous égarons dans un labyrinthe mental, la bienveillante discipline de la Vérité et ses directions pleines d'amour nous ramèneront sur le chemin de la sainteté. Laissons-nous guider par les sages indications de la Providence divine; ceci bannira la crainte, fera disparaître la confusion et nous donnera la paix durable que seul le grand amour du Père peut nous assurer — cette paix qui représente notre apanage éternel.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Boswell Visits the Monarch of French Literature

AND WHENCE DO I now write to you, My Friend? From the Château of M. de Voltaire. I had a letter for him from a Suiss Colonel at the Hague. I came hither Monday and was presented to him. He received me with dignity and that air of a man who has been much in the world, which a Frenchman acquires in perfection. I saw him for about half an hour before dinner. He was not in spirits. Yet he gave me some brilliant Sallies. He did not dine with us, and I was obliged to post away immediately after dinner, because the Gates of Geneva shut before five, and Ferney is a good hour from Town.

I was by no means satisfy'd to have been so little time with the Monarch of French Literature. A happy scheme sprung up in my adventurous mind. Madame Denis, the niece of M. de Voltaire, has been extremely good to me. She is fond of our language. I wrote her a letter in English begging her interest to obtain for me the Privilege of lodging a night under the roof of M. de Voltaire who, in opposition to our Sun, rises in the evening. I was in the finest humour and my letter was full of wit. I told her, "I am a hardy and a vigorous Scot. You may mount me to the highest and coldest Garret." . . .

I sent my letter on Tuesday by an Express. It was shewn to M. de Voltaire who with his own hand wrote this answer in the character of Madame Denis. "You will do us much honour and pleasure. We have few beds; But you will (shall) not sleep on two chairs." . . .

Temple, I am your most Obedient. How do you find yourself? Have you got such a thing as an old friend in this world? Is he to be valued or is he not?

I returned yesterday to this ENCHANTED CASTLE. The Magician appeared a very little before dinner. But in the evening he came into the drawing room in great spirits. I placed myself by him. I touched the keys in unison with his Imagination. I wish you had heard the Music. He was all Brilliance. He gave me continued flashes of Wit. I got him to speak English which he does in a degree that made me, now and then, start up and cry, "Upon my soul, this is astonishing."

When he talked our language He was animated with the Soul of a Briton. He had bold flights. He had humor. He had an extravagance; he had a forcible oddity of stile that the most comical of our *dramatis Personae* could not have exceeded. He swore bloodily as was the fashion when he was in England. He hum'd a Ballad; He repeated nonsence.

Then he talked of our Constitution with a noble enthusiasm. I was proud to hear this from the mouth of an illustrious Frenchman. —From "The World's Great Letters," edited by M. LINCOLN SCHUSTER. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Anglo-American Partnership ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The foundations of close postwar partnership between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations is being slowly but significantly laid.

It is being laid practically in many of the decisions which are today making possible the united conduct of the war—decisions which are developing a mechanism of common action which is expected in Washington to carry over into the peace.

It is being laid substantially by the excellent personal relations between top American and British officials which have followed in the wake of the example set by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

It is being laid preparatorily in a wide range of plans for postwar collaboration which is being continuously explored in Washington and in London. These plans are not yet being sponsored by either Government but they are under study by Government officials and by others of influence in both countries.

The method of joint organization which the two countries have set up for the joint conduct of the war is seen here as providing an important foundation for the closest possible co-operation in behalf of the peace.

In the principal joint Anglo-American supply councils affecting raw materials, shipping, and munitions, it is significant that the President and the Prime Minister drew upon one of the lessons of the World War I and avoided establishing autonomous organizations in each capital and expecting each to deal with the other as separate entities. This method wasted precious time and energy in the World War and resulted in confusion instead of co-operation, and the Allies were glad to call off all such "co-operation" when the armistice came.

Instead—and this is a carefully worked out mechanism—the American and British Governments have set up a joint raw materials, a joint shipping, and a joint munitions board in both Washington and London. There is continuous consultation all along the line, and their common decisions are automatically effective. Thus the contact between responsible officials is direct and constant and there is a minimum of friction and a maximum of action.

It is, of course, premature to forecast how far these vital war organizations will carry the United States and the British Commonwealth along the road to postwar union but it can be set down even now that they are conceived both here and in London as having future application as well as present utility.

It is in the light of this background that the carefully weighed words which Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, incorporated into his Lincoln Day speech at Springfield, Ill., take on added meaning.

"There is a symbolism," Lord Halifax said, "in the fact that the statue of Lincoln stands today in London close alongside Westminster Abbey and the Houses of the British Parliament. Those buildings are the outward sign of Christianity and free government, which for you as for us have been the creative forces of national life and character.

"If it is in the thought of the American people, as I am sure it is in the thought of the British Commonwealth, that our partnership, based on this common heritage, is a thing too precious to each of us and to the whole world to be dissolved again, as once it was before, then I do not hesitate to say than an even greater good is in the making than that which Lincoln secured by his fight to save the Union. If we can hold together, as I trust we shall, the world can take a fresh start.

"Already the cornerstones are laid."

Planning for postwar organization is naturally way ahead of execution but even in the exigencies of the war the basis of peace collaboration is becoming visible. The pooling of raw materials under the direction of a combined raw materials board offers the framework of an agency which will be peculiarly equipped in experience to help implement that provision of the Atlantic Charter which affirms that access to raw materials shall be available to all nations in the interests of a common prosperity.

At the same time it is forseen that the control of these same raw materials will provide an instrument which can be used to prevent the amassing by any single nation of vast armaments. Whether this control is used effectively will depend upon the vision and vigor of the postwar peace organization.

A good deal of attention is already being given to what are the necessary ingredients of a real working Anglo-American partnership. The concensus among both Americans and British who have been studying the problems is that an association between the United States and the Commonwealth which would have qualities of permanence, which would work a mutual economic advantage and which would constitute a barrier against war, would have to embrace:

1. A common currency for inter-American-Commonwealth exchange, probably the dollar because it is backed by the largest gold reserve.

2. Freer trade between the Commonwealth and the United States and access to the raw materials of both on a basis of equality; the "open-door" applied on a wider area; equivalent reduction of imperial preferences and American tariffs.

3. A uniform policy on immigration which would mean the possibility of a freer government of peoples over a vastly greater part of the globe.

The partnership which is contemplated in these arrangements is considerably short of the kind of political union advocated by Clarence Streit and others who favor the establishment of a British-American parliament to deal with specifically delegated international problems. But it does go beyond an ordinary alliance which would be simply a consolidation of military power to resist aggression. The hope of those who look forward to some degree of partnership is that it will be directed not merely toward averting war by force but toward averting war by reducing the causes of war.

Furthermore, such an Anglo-American partnership is not conceived as being an exclusive club. It offers itself as a beginning and a basis for a larger association of nations which are prepared to accept the principles and the objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

South America Speaks: Recife

In the Mediterranean Brazil ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Recife and Bahia, meaning Reef and Bay, are Brazilian cities as Mediterranean as Venice or Naples. They are smaller, and less flamboyant, but share that indefinable Mediterranean atmosphere compounded essentially of sun and blue sea and breezy people in mellow-roofed cities that perch on steep slopes with their bare feet dangling in the surf.

Seldom will you find a more sea-going city than Recife. Like Venice, Recife makes little if any distinction between whether its foundations are laid on land or in the water. The main business and shipping district occupies an island between the deep, narrow harbor and the wider bay formed by the Rio Capibaribe. Four bridges lead to other larger islands. The two central bridges come straight out from streets that start at the same point and spread to form a large V when seen from the air.

Other waterways meander through Recife, and there are many islands, so that bridges abound. You are apt to meet small sailing craft of rakish rig at frequent intervals, literally where most cities would call it a street intersection. That is another Mediterranean characteristic of Recife, this city so unlike Belém with its heavy tropical atmosphere, or Natal with its dunes of sand and its moorlands.

People of the Recife fit into the picture naturally. Visibly they respond to the sea. Many of them live along the fine beaches, including Boa Viagem. A definitely Mediterranean touch is given by the triangular sails, rising from a point on the jangadas, or rafts, of fishermen and small merchants.

Along the water front in Recife you meet boats of nearly every description. Coastwise sailing vessels tack their way through rows of steam merchantmen. Stevedores unload and load exotic wares beneath the long line of modern cranes on rails for movement parallel to the dock.

In Recife we met the Manga Rosa. This queen of the Mangos, spelled with an "a" here, is especially large—from five to six inches long—pink cheeked, and exceedingly fine eating.

That is, if you eat a Mango. You don't quite drink it, but certainly it can't be chewed or swallowed.

My first experience with such a large one came at the Recife dock. Peeling back the rich orange-pink skin, smooth and clean, I began, leaning over the parapet. Little did I know the size of the undertaking so blithely entered upon.

With every Manga Rosa should be furnished the following: one large towel; one wash basin with running water; much elbow room; dental floss to remove the fine threads that are inserted, as through the eye of needles, between every two teeth before the Mango has yielded all its delicious juice, leaving a hard flat oval seed matted with those threads.

Later, taking the above precautions, I enjoyed several Manga Rosas, but never again have such good ones been found as at Recife.

The city is luxuriating in a new hotel, by all odds the finest in northern Brazil. Its presence considerably enhanced my stay, as compared with a brief stopover here in 1938. At Belém and Natal you become accustomed, on the southward journey, to low prices in colonial Brazilian hotels. But in Recife the quality, refinement, and variety of the cuisine makes you marvel—at U. S. $1.75 daily for everything. But to Brazilians the 35$000 is not so low, even when the astronomic Brazilian currency system is reduced to its proper level. That long figure simply means 35 milreis, at about 5 cents U. S. each.

Adding to the Mediterranean aspect of Recife is the old city of Olinda, perched on a hill slightly to the north in full view. Its history is tied in with the Dutch, for the Marquis of Olinda held forth here when the stout seafarers of the Lowlands extended their domain to this part of the South American continent. Olinda the town glows in the sun, its towers and spires and terraces set above distant groves of coconut palms, just at the edge of the sea.

Those coconut groves extend for hundreds of miles along the coast. From the air they appear to be planted in rows, but actually they are wild. Recife enjoys the coco milk, one of its most popular beverages.

Such beauty as this portion of the Brazilian coast offers to an eye aloft can only be hinted in words. The Great Barrier Reef which gives the city its name is part coral, part volcanic. Lights and colors play in the water as it alternates between deep and shallow. White sand beneath the surface sends turquoise refractions glistening to the top. Bays and islands weave patterns of ever-changing line and curve as we fly into and out of Recife, city of the Reef.

To Change the Subject:

A Letter I'd Love to Write ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Dear Army:

We folks at home certainly appreciate the kind of transportation you are giving our boys as they travel to camp. It's so much better than the kind they had in the last war.

When I went to see a soldier off the other night I thought it was going to be like World War days, or like scenes I had glimpsed in the movies. I thought there would be a troop train there—a dingy train, composed of antiquated day coaches, and that great numbers of men in khaki would be climbing aboard, and waving at us from the windows. I thought there would be quantities of relatives, too, waving good-by, and that it would be a pretty emotional set-up, all things considered.

It was nothing like that at all. I find out that you are not transporting soldiers en masse now. There were not more than 40 men leaving at this time, and many of them were just stopping off in our city while being transferred from another camp. So only a few of them were receiving farewells from friends and relatives. That made it easier for us all.

In the big Chicago station the uniformed privates sat in a fairly inconspicuous group, waiting for the porter to call their train. They were to travel, not on a troop train, but on one of the regularly scheduled passenger trains bound for the West Coast. I was mighty pleased, Army, to find that you are able to use our normal means of travel for your own purposes.

The train was called, and the men picked up the blue denim bags they used instead of suitcases and started for the gate, we kinfolk and friends following. When we reached the train you gave us all a happy surprise. For the coach our soldiers were directed to board proved to be no antiquated day coach but one of the latest model, all-compartment Pullmans. Two privates shared a compartment, and that meant that each had a berth to himself. Quite different from the dimly-lighted day coaches of World War days.

The fellows were rather set up about the style accorded them. They took possession of their compartments and pretended to act like big shots. It made us all feel much more light-hearted than we otherwise would have felt.

When the train pulled out we folk on the platform felt almost as if we were seeing our men off on an ordinary journey. What's more, we were convinced that you, Army, are treating our men-folk as individuals and not as just so much war equipment.

Maybe it is just military wisdom that has prompted you to transport men in the normal manner rather than in special troop trains. It surely makes it much more difficult for the enemy to know what you are doing. But the use of comfortable Pullmans—that can't be a military necessity. No, Army, I think you are really giving our boys the kind of consideration we ourselves would give them.

We'll trust you to do your best for our boys all along the way. We know this doesn't mean that you will be soft when conditions make it necessary for you to give stern orders. It just means to us that you are thinking of our soldiers as people. Thanks a lot.

Behind the Headlines: Chiaroscuro in Greenland

A visitor to rugged key land of North Atlantic tells of its people and its customs.

By Naomi Jackson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Houses of Godthaab—Quaint Capital of Greenland—Have a Danish Coziness

Greenland is a land of neat little communities, rocky ridges, windswept forelands and fjords, Naomi Jackson, of Wheaton College in Massachusetts, says after spending 10 weeks there. On this page are reproduced paiptings she made of this picturesque northland during a recent visit.

One hot day in July, 1941, a red and black freighter with a romantic Spanish name but flying the flag of those brave "free Norwegians" who still sail the seven seas, steamed down the broad St. Lawrence River and northwards across Davis Strait, to where Greenland's icy mountains tower up to the sky.

On the rocky shore where sea and mountains meet to make a great fjord, 70 miles in length, and where men of Eskimo and fair-haired Scandinavian stock have dwelt off and on for 1,000 years, calling their home "Vesterbygd," the Old Norse "Western Settlement," then "Nuk" in Eskimo, now "Godthaab," the Danish "Good Hope," the little freighter left its load of merchandise—food and drink, fuel and furniture—and its one lone passenger.

I was that passenger, the first "Canadienne" ever to sail directly to Greenland, and I stayed there until the snow lay on the ground in October and thick ice had formed in the fjords.

I lived with the two Danish friends who had invited me, in a dear little wooden house with walls painted buff and roof jade-green, more like a fairy-tale house than an everyday dwelling. Like most of the brightly colored houses scattered over the hillside at the entrance of Godthaab Fjord, it was very simple in form and fittings. On the ground floor was a small entrance, a good-sized living room, furnished in an effective combination of modern Danish with Greenland touches—smart seal-skin pillows, a feather wall-rug in ivory, chartreuse and black, and fur scatter-rugs—and the kitchen; upstairs under the steeply sloping roof a diminutive landing with built-in cupboards, and the bedroom with a magnificent view over the whole colony and out to sea. We could watch the occasional ship come sailing in between the islands off the coast, and the Greenlanders swarming down to the landing to welcome the great arrival.

Celebrations

Almost all the windows face southward up there, toward the light and the warmth, and are filled with plants too delicate to grow out of doors. Some people even had tomato plants growing in pots in their living room, each tomato carefully held up by a colored ribbon. One of the most appreciated gifts on one's anniversary are ripe, really "home-grown" tomatoes!

Greenland is the most wonderful place in the world in which to observe a birthday, and no occasion reveals more clearly the hospitable, convivial and generous spirit of Danes and Eskimos alike. I remember on Aug. 25, when I mentioned that it was my father's birthday at home in Canada, the Colony Manager's wife sent over a bunch of flowers "for my father" and Milina, our little Greenland "kifak" (maid), quite on her own initiative baked us a layer-cake in his honor. Then there was the little old native who wanted to "buy" an old coat from us, for his wife; so we made a "trade arrangement," whereby he periodically brought us special tid-bits from his hunting catch—seal-liver, or reindeer-tongue—and finally claimed the coat in triumph, to take home to his wife on her birthday!

The day one of us three girls had a birthday, almost everybody in the Danish colony came, without special invitation. We had 14 guests for breakfast and over 24 for afternoon chocolate—also three Icelandic ponies who came to the door for sugar-lumps! Everybody brings you a present—flowers in quantities, geraniums and nasturtiums and Iceland poppies and "African" daisies; or some fresh eggs, or a fine piece of prepared silver and gray seal-skin; or else they bring Greenland handicraft work, a beautifully sewn leather belt, a piece of carving in walrus tusk ivory or black soapstone. Several of the natives called that day, too, slipped in shyly with a bunch of flowers; one brought a fresh-caught salmon from the fjord, and beamed all over when we gave him a hot drink and a piece of birthday cake.

Food

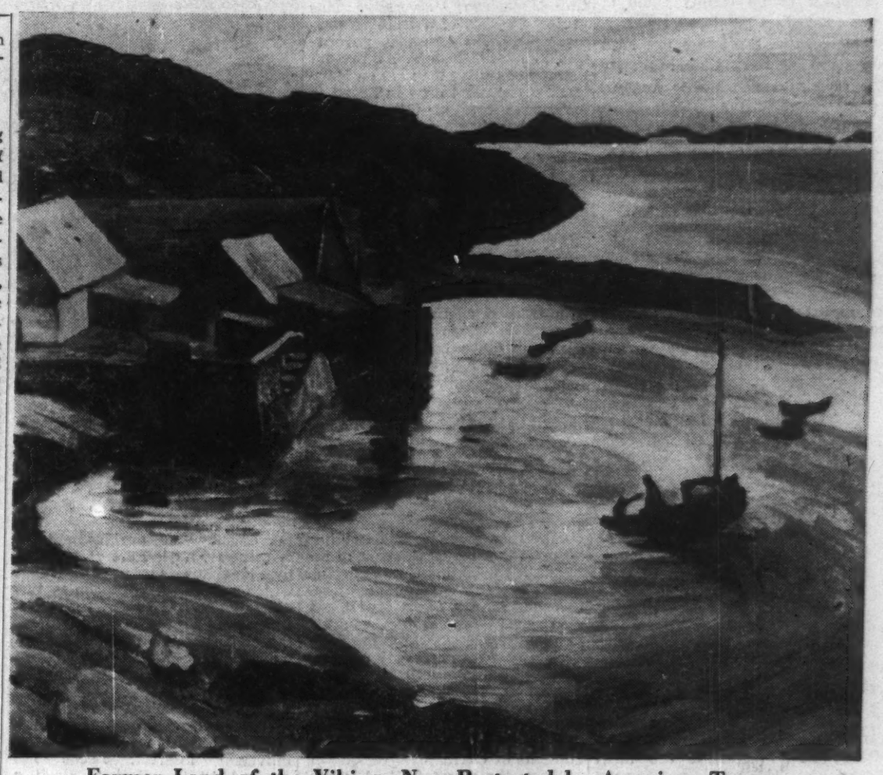
Milina did most of our baking and cooking. Like a number of smart Greenland girls, she had taken a two-year domestic science course in Copenhagen, spoke Danish fluently and was an excellent cook. Amazingly good things came out of that simple kitchen, which contained only a stove (wood and coke), a big water-barrel, filled daily, and a table with built-in shelves—no running water, no sink, no electricity, no ice-box or cellar (they simply hang things outside in the shade).

In addition to occasional imports from the outside world, we had a fine variety of local fish and game, seal and reindeer and "mattak," or white whale meat, which looks like gray gristle, fresh cod, halibut, salmon-trout and late in the season ptarmigan, the white snow-grouse with fine, dark gamy meat.

Most vegetables and fruit were of course imported, but our diminutive garden in white-fenced Danish style produced lettuce, spinach and radishes. The hillsides abounded in mushrooms, all edible in Greenland, and on the trips into the fjord in August everyone gathered pails of large sweet blueberries. The Greenlanders love these too, but on the whole they seem to thrive on the meat and fish diet of their forebears.

Clothes

Up and down the path beside our house went the Greenlanders, at all hours of the day and night, congregating for a bit of gossip or just "paa silamutten," as they say in Eskimo, on the go. Around Godthaab they wear a weird mixture of European and Eskimo dress, especially the women, but on Sundays and special occasions most of them appear in their own picturesque national costume. The men wear "anorak" or hooded blouse (now of cloth, formerly of light bird-skins in summer, fur in winter), dark trousers and "kamiks," high boots of soft seal-leather. The "female of the species" is much more colorful in seal-skin pants with the fur side out, a stripe of bright leather embroidery down the front, a blouse in rich carmine red or royal blue, tied around the waist by a broad Roman-stripe sash, and a narrow strip of black around her neck, to which is attached a large collar hanging down to the elbows. This collar, incidentally, is made by hand with tiny beads in an intricate lacy design.



Former Land of the Vikings Now Protected by American Troops

A symphony of late-afternoon light and shadows played over this typical Greenland bay as she was sketching it, Miss Jackson says. Out beyond the bay to the west lie the islands at the entrance of Godthaab Fjord, through which ships, loaded with cargo, come sailing from the United States.

Each Greenland girl designs a special one for her "trousseau," and treasures it greatly. The women wear dark "kamiks" for every day, knee-length vermilion ones with embroidered leather stripe for "better occasions" and beautiful white ones with lace tops extending halfway up the thigh, for very best. All but the oldest women seem to have given up the quaint national "hair-do," in which all the hair is pulled up into a tight roll balancing on top of the head, and tied with a red ribbon for a married woman and blue for an unmarried woman.

Around Godthaab and other centers of Danish administration—the country has about 500 Danes to 17,000 natives—the latter are bound to be affected, and not always beneficially, by their contact with the white man's "civilization." They get employment, earn money, build themselves wooden houses instead of turf igloos, buy things instead of catching or making them, send their children to high school, and before the war even to Denmark.

Some become semi-Europeanized and racial mixing can also produce fine types, cultured and ambitious, but on the whole they seem to maintain the characteristics of their own race — easy-going, sociable, generous, improvident uninhibited children of nature, attached, consciously and unconsciously, by every fiber of their small being to that immense, hard, wonderful Greenland of theirs.

I think they really feel the beauty of its mysterious immensity and glittering grandeur. Just before the boat finally came to take me away, my friends and I had a little exhibition of the oil sketches I had painted during my 10 weeks' stay, and tried to check upon who liked what, with quite interesting results. On the whole, the Danes preferred the "close-ups" and homely genre scenes around Godthaab itself—sunlight hitting hard over the harbor and the cheerful reds, yellows and greens of the houses perched around the colony. But from what we were able to extract from our native visitors, they most definitely preferred the "pure landscape" paintings, views of far-off silver and blue mountains with their heads caught in the clouds, the gray-green waters with drifting icebergs and the sloping valleys filled with stones and moss.

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON — IN ORDER TO CONSERVE CLOTH, TAILORS HAVE DECREED NO MORE VESTS, LAPELS, CUFFS NOR POCKETS ON MEN'S SUITS.
WE'RE GIVING AWAY BEARDS WITH EVERY SUIT NOW — GIVES YOU ALL THE PROTECTION OF A WAISTCOAT WITH GREATER WARMTH
OH, HE'S ALL RIGHT — HE JUST DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH HIS HANDS SINCE THEY'VE CUT OUT POCKETS
BUT, DARLING!
CAN I HELP IT IF THEY'RE CONSERVING CLOTH
BUT MADAME, I AM NOT SELLING PENCILS — THAT'S MY ONLY MEANS OF CARRYING THEM
CLUNK
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

It Seeks to Live Up to Its Great Location In the Capital of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington, D. C.

At The American University, Washington, D. C., Paul F. Douglass, recently inaugurated president, is initiating a far-reaching and ambitious plan. Too often heretofore the college curricula to be found in Washington varied in no major respects from those to be found in any university or college. Through taking advantage of the educational opportunities peculiar to Washington, Dr. Douglass has established a basic pattern which, it is felt, distinguishes courses at The American University from those in any other city.

Institute on World Organization

One of the first things to be established this year at The American University was the Institute on World Organizations. This Institute was attended by many of the world's leading thinkers who are concerned with international organization. The Institute is headed by Dr. Ian Hostie, renown Belgian lawyer. Laura Puffer Morgan, an American, formerly in Geneva at the Geneva Research Center, is the secretary of the Institute.

Each week members of the Institute, together with a number of Washington scholars, meet at The American University's clubroom of the School of Social Science and Public Affairs to discuss methods of research as well as other technical methods by which it is possible to affect world events.

Refugee Scholars

The forced migration of many Europeans to the United States has made it possible for The American University to have as members of its faculty some of the world's greatest scholars. Among these professors are such men as Fritz Karl Mann, authority on economics and public finance; the distinguished archivist, Ernst Posner; Kurt Pinthus, one of the most renowned of European dramatic critics, and one of the first men to treat motion pictures as a form of art. Professor of Transportation at The American University is a former vice-president and operating director of the German National Railway, Ludwig Homberger. Oscar E. Weigert, former director of the ministry of labor in Germany, is a member of the social science staff of The American University. Displaced foreign scholars are also employed on the research staff of the Institute on World Organizations.

Special tutors, well qualified as cultural leaders, are employed in both the women's and men's dormitories to devote their time to educating students to the educational facilities of Washington. Helen Zentmyer, tutor in the women's dormitory, has studied at the Sorbonne as well as at Columbia University and at Swarthmore. Acting as tutor in the men's dormitory is Dr. Fritz Kramer. Dr Kramer, formerly a graduate student in Columbia University, received his doctor's degree from the University of Rome.

A cultural calendar is made up each week listing places and events of particular significance in the city. The tutors then organize group trips. In addition to this program, every three weeks a changing art exhibit of contemporary paintings is arranged for in the women's dormitory.

Social Sciences Public Affairs

Using the Government of the United States as a point of departure and Washington as a laboratory, a functional approach to the study of the interrelationships of the social sciences is being made.

One of the ways in which American University is carrying out this program is through its School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs for government officials. This school is maintained in addition to their regular graduate school and downtown college center for government workers. Approximately 2,000 students are enrolled in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs. About 500 are registered for graduate degrees. Many of the professors,—recognized experts,—hold key positions in the Government.

A distinctive Latin American project has long been a part of The American University. This project consists of a training program for Latin American governmental administrators. At present a group of twelve men are on leave from government duty in Brazil to take advantage of this program. The Brazilian government, by selective examination, picks their key men to come to American University to take advantage of the training which this University offers.

Brazil and University

The Brazilian government continues to pay the salaries of these men as well as half of their tuition. The American University pays the other half as a tuition scholarship. A professor is appointed by the government of Brazil to act as a liaison officer between the United States, Brazil, and The American University. Professor Ernst Correll, expert linguist, acts as their advisor.

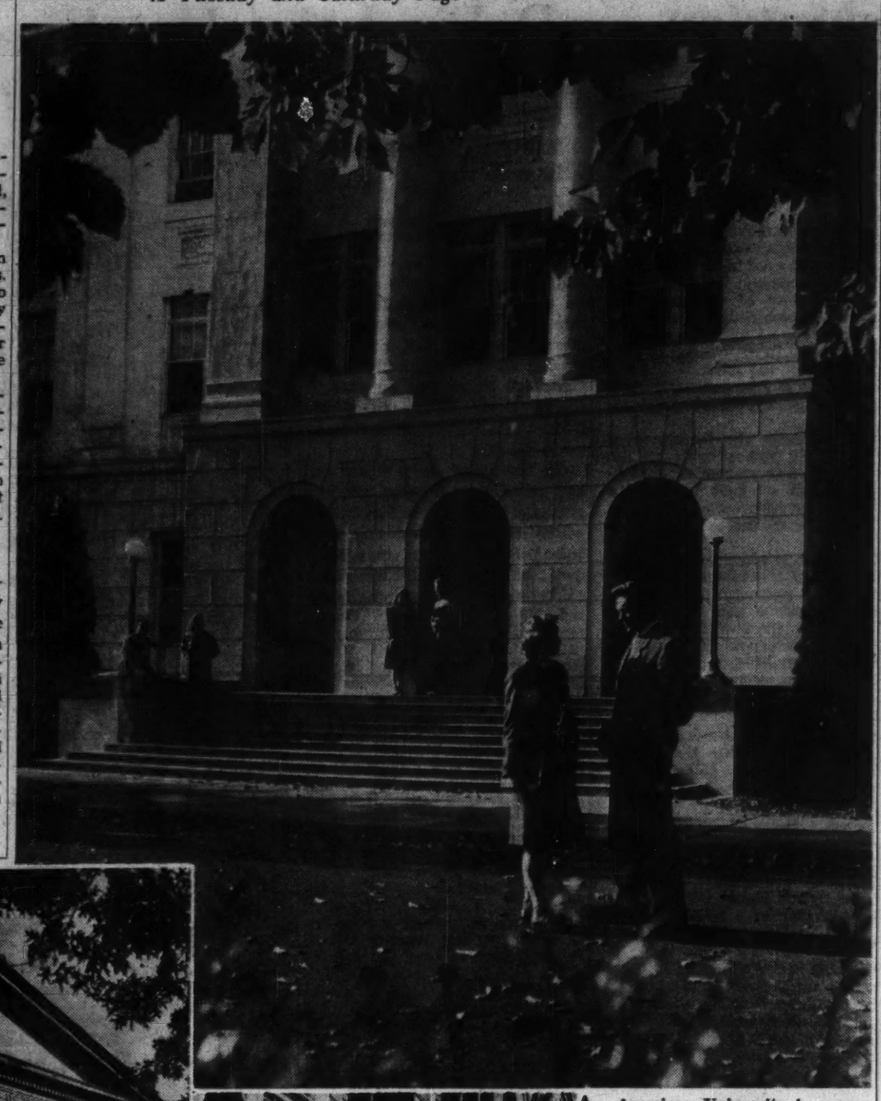
These men serve as interns in various Government departments. They make frequent reports to their government in which they compare United States administration with theirs. In a three-year period approximately 58 of these men have been trained.

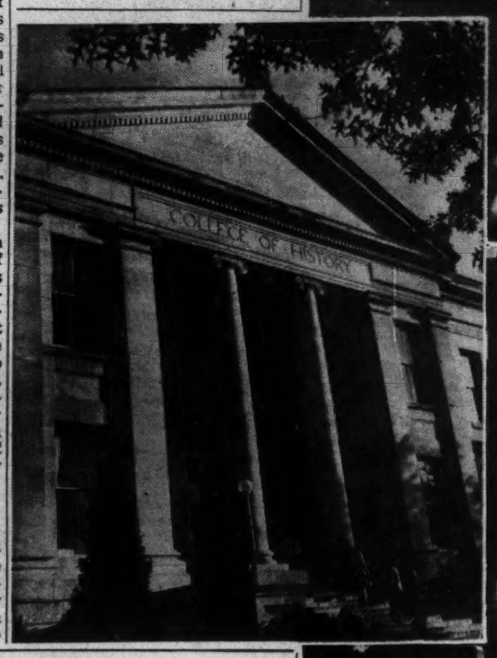
In addition to the Latin American project The American University is entering into an agreement with the University of Havana for the interexchange of students and credits. A university in Brazil is also expected to take part in this exchange in the near future.

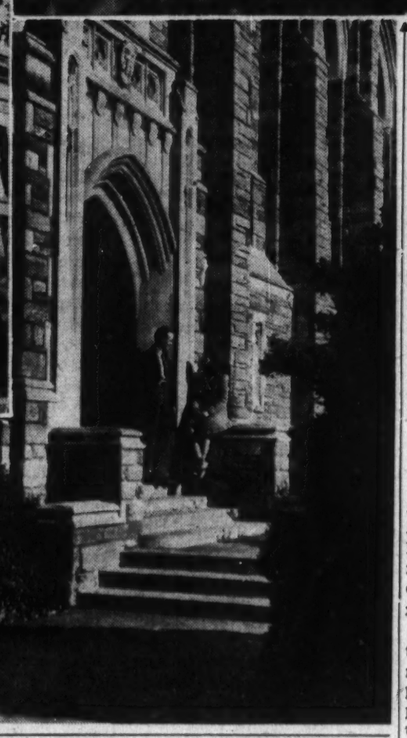
For Secondary Students

Last year the Institute of National Government for Secondary Students was organized for the purpose of bringing to Washington each year for a week's study outstanding high school seniors from schools throughout the United States. The purpose of the Institute is to give to students an opportunity for studying at first hand the operations of the Federal Government in action. Another institute is being planned for high school social studies teachers.

Kathryn Blood







American University is a co-educational, privately controlled institution, historically related to the Methodist Church but now wholly independent. Its decision to take special advantage of its location in the Nation's capital, and to have special emphasis because of this location makes it particularly interesting. The campus of the College of Arts and Sciences is out near Washington Cathedral, but the School of Public Affairs and the Graduate School are near Government buildings and offices in the thick of things. Upper: A glimpse of the Women's Residence Hall. Center: Façade of the College of History. Below: Entrance to the College Chapel.

Through the Editor's Window

School Athletics and Adult Recreation

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you were in school did you play football? Hours and hours? Were you the star forward on the basketball team? And since then, when you had some time for recreation have you played football or thrown baskets? Aside from fun at the time of training in team work what did you carry over into your present life from all those inter-school games? How well did they prepare you to form an intelligent, practical recreational program in adult life?

These are the kinds of questions grownups are asking themselves today as they look back on the narrow recreation or "athletic" program of their schooldays, and in all too many cases see this same sort of concentration on inter-school games duplicated in the school programs of their children now in high school. Not that games aren't all right in their place. But how educational for a whole high school is a financially supported football team of eleven players and their small squad of substitutes, with the rest of the school sitting in the bleachers as cheering spectators? And what does it prepare high school graduates to do about their own "athletic" or recreational program when they get through school? Looking around, one would say that the rush to seats at the movies and the ball games, and the stodginess of many adults a few years after leaving school or college, may have much to do with it.

* * *

A section of the stimulating and challenging report of the American Youth Commission deals with recreation and youth. This report, "Youth and the Future," now available in the form of a book, from the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., for $2.50 (and please mention this paper if you order it), was written up by me in a news article recently, and further dealt with in an article by me in one of the "To Change the Subject" columns. It is a comprehensive report, entering every aspect of American life with searching recommendations. I do not hesitate to say that I feel it should be read and studied in its entirety by everyone interested in the welfare of American youth.

The Commission points out that public inertia about programs of recreation is a habit of thought based on the concept that recreation is something extra. Those dealing with delinquent youth have urged us to realize that this is far from the fact. Many a maladjusted man or woman, they say, would have been well balanced and wholesome if normal viewpoints had been encouraged through recreational activities.

How is it in your community? Have you an excess of child movie goers? Youngsters getting into mischief? Gangs? The Commission recommends a community survey of recreational needs, and of existing programs and facilities, followed up of course by a well supported plan of improvement. Especially does it point out that most rural adults and rural youth are without adequate organized recreational facilities, and that Negro youth, compelled as they usually are to live in slum environments, sorely need socially provided facilities.

* * *

Clubs, libraries with active programs, arts and crafts, music, as well as well run playgrounds, camp facilities, and games are among the kinds of recreation considered essential. An interesting section of the report deals with making national and state parks more available to youth. At present, they get there chiefly as members of a touring family; whereas they need changes to do active outdoor things together. Some progress has been made with youth and scout tours but far more support from the public for the development of these efforts is recommended.

The schools, it is declared, have a responsibility to equip their pupils for a fruitful use of leisure. The Commission recommends "that facilities and opportunities for participation in creative leisure arts and crafts, in health-building recreative sports and athletics, in leisure reading for enjoyment and culture, and in personality-developing social activities be made available for all youth in the schools." Also that the schools should extend these opportunities to out-of-school youth "when the leisure needs of such youth are not otherwise being adequately met."

And mindful again of that high school preoccupation with "school teams" which all too often leaves the rest of the pupils to form lifelong habits of sitting in "bleachers" of some sort, we quote with joyful approval this paragraph from the Commission's report:

"Schools should encourage pupils to form recreational interests that will carry over into adult life. Schools have an especially heavy obligation to provide appropriate training for the intelligent use of the three great forms of commercial recreation: the newspaper and periodical press, radio, and motion pictures. Schools should make some provision for the vacation-time activities of youth, especially by keeping school playgrounds open during the summer and by conducting summer camps."

* * *

More active co-operation between public and private recreational agencies is recommended, with some provision for "joint use of personnel and facilities." Also more co-operation between the schools and community recreation projects. Use of high school NYA student labor to provide assistants by way of strengthening community recreation programs is only one of the many practical suggestions given. Another: why not make room in the schools for the valuable voluntary service from qualified adults in the community? Mother, Dad, and Big Brother, how about helping out at school—in craft projects, playground work, library storytelling hours, or in skating and social dancing groups?

After all, the schools are not something separate, even though the teaching has to be done by trained educators. There are lots of ways we could all get together, and many of them would help tremendously in this business of developing a program of recreational activities that "carry over" into adult life.

A Tuesday Column

Recreation for Defense

Wholesome recreation is a most important factor in maintaining America's morale, according to Mark A. McCloskey, director of recreation in the United States Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

"Nothing else can do so much to relieve the tension of war and maintain the Nation's mental health at the efficiency level," Mr. McCloskey declares in the February unit of the defense study course, "Defense Begins at Home," presented monthly by the National Parent-Teacher, official magazine of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Pointing out that the "great need in recreation is for leadership," Mr. McCloskey explains that "the scope of the defense recreation program gives everyone an opportunity to volunteer for service and to exercise his talents and abilities in one of the most useful and most satisfying phases of the civilian defense effort."

For Service Men

Outlining specific community recreational projects for the benefit of service men, Mr. McCloskey suggests:

1. Furnish them with information about the resources of the town.
2. Establish a local center that they can use as social headquarters.
3. Make available adequate shower and sanitary facilities.
4. Develop systemized plans for inviting them to church services and to home dinners and other family gatherings.
5. Provide opportunities for sightseeing trips to points of interest.
6. Organize dances, picnics, barbecues, and other social events.

For communities where defense industries have brought an influx of workers, Mr. McCloskey urges that "schedules of recreational events be adjusted so defense industrial workers on odd shifts, as well as those who are working during the normal day shift, may participate," adding: "A three-shift industrial community must provide a three-shift social program."

Families of Defense Workers

For every community, the rule should be that "a worker's morale is not better than that of his family," Mr. McCloskey says, and he lists the following recreational possibilities:

"Athletics, ranging from highly organized games of football through swimming, boating, canoeing, lifesaving, aquatic games, skating, and tennis to the simple activity of hiking; music, instrumental and choral; painting and sculpture; arts and crafts; stage, radio, and puppet shows; hobbies such as photography, stamp collecting, and flower gardens; dancing, nature study, forum discussions, and lecture programs; social affairs such as picnics, parties, barbecues, and boat trips; reading clubs and library service."

Organization work is vital to the recreation programs, Mr. McCloskey says, and he suggests that committees function to correlate the various activities. "Now, more than ever, volunteer work can be a challenge and an adventure in contentment. Working as a responsible member of the community, the volunteer will know that he is doing his part to defend the home front and to make possible a better life for all the people."

Loan Packet

"Secondary Education for Inter-American Understanding and Friendship" is a loan packet available to students and teachers in junior and senior high schools. Address the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Among Us

British Scholars Tend Lamp Of European Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Stonehouse, Glos.

Severe bombing of smaller universities, dispersal of London to all parts of the country, overcrowding of Oxford and Cambridge with evacuees, Service units and Government departments, draining of staff for research work of national importance, the strain and stress of wartime conditions—none of these have disturbed the inner calm of British scholars. They not only maintain adequate teaching for a 50 per cent enrolment of undergraduates, but also produce works of pure scholarship covering the whole field of European culture.

The Cambridge University Press kindly sent to the writer a typewritten list of works of pure scholarship published there since war began. The list covered nearly 60 sheets and included such works as the four volume "Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature," the "New Testament in Basic English," the first volume of the "Cambridge Economic History of Europe," the "Cambridge History of Poland, 1697-1935," Bruford's "Germany in the XVIII Century," Allen's "History of the Ukraine," Professor Peer's two volume "History of the Romantic Movement in Spain" and the Berkeley's "Italy in the Making." The Oxford University Press sent an equally impressive list of publications.

Germany's True Culture Maintained

An outstanding achievement of the British Universities is their determined maintenance of Germany's true culture. In his "German Literature Through Nazi Eyes," Professor Secker of London University has shown, in language suited to the ordinary reader, how deliberately all true canons of literary history and criticism have been disregarded in Nazi Germany in order to pervert the idealism of youth. The British reply is a quickening care for German literature. The keenness of university staffs has met a lively response from undergraduates. Although, by the end of the 1940-1941 session the number of university students had dropped to some 60 per cent of the normal, the fall in numbers of Honor students of German literature had hardly registered 10 per cent over the whole country. London University and the University of Wales had a 10 per cent drop, but two Scottish and one English University reported increased numbers, while at others the fall was slight. Cambridge University had some 170 Honor students of German.

When the Great Hall of Bristol was destroyed and the German Seminar rendered useless, the students at once pressed for the continuance of their work. In fact, the keenness of this very modern university is remarkable, for a high standard of Ph.D. work in German has been kept up, and the head of the department has, with the aid of a research Fellowship, produced a very notable book, "The Genius of the German Lyric." Dr. Gloss's book is the first full length portrait of German lyric poetry in England, and is marked by immense scholarship tempered by warm humanity, expressed in a clear and vivid style.

From Manchester And Elsewhere

Other notable books have come from Manchester University—Professor E. M. Butler's critical biography of Rainer Maria Rilke—and from London, whence Mr. Jethro Bithell has given us a full length study of "Modern German Literature, 1880-1938." These for the Ph.D. degree are being prepared at Manchester, St. Andrews, and Oxford.

A major problem has been set to the universities by the severance of all connections with France and Germany, whence the texts used for the study of French and German literature have been almost exclusively drawn. The situation has been boldly tackled at Oxford. The staff of the Taylor Institute of Modern Languages, with Mr. Basil Blackwell as publisher, are preparing a comprehensive series of texts, modern and medieval, in both tongues. The first of the medieval German texts lies before me. It promises to open a new era in scholarship, for the introductory essays and later annotation make Hartmann von Aue's "Per Arme Heinrich" enjoyable and understandable to any student with a good knowledge of modern German, and the series, if continued along these lines, should open the rare treasures of medieval German literature to all students, instead of only to specialists.

Interesting also is a new arrangement and abridgement of "Goethe's Faust, Part II," edited by Emeritus Professor Fiedler, which makes the approach to this difficult play far easier. It is little surprising, with such activity from the staff, to find the students demanding a re-birth of the Oxford University German Literacy Society.

In other directions also the universities are maintaining a high level of attention to problems of universal interest. Leeds has granted to Dr. Herbert Read a Fellowship for research into "The Place of Art in the General Educational System." Nuffield College, Oxford, is conducting a comprehensive scheme of research into the constitutional problems of India. Strolling round Oxford, one noticed this term that the Union Society, the principal students' club, was holding weekly discussions led by outstanding authorities on the problems of postwar society, and that the University Church offered undergraduates a series of Sunday evening addresses on the deeper problems of theology and philosophy by leaders of most varied schools of thought, including a pastor of the Reformed German Church.

G. F. Timpson

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As a Basis for Studying Style

Basic English
43rd of 50 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many teachers of English have found it advantageous to get their classes to translate passages of stylistic prose into Basic English. The purpose is not to set up the Basic English translation in competition with the original. Basic makes no pretence at being as good as the original. It does not profess to give the stylistic beauties of a passage; it can only hint at them.

As a basis for appreciation of the original literature, however, Basic English has no equal. For example a framework or plot of a book may be presented upon which a better understanding of the original can be built. Or a Basic English version may be extremely good for children or foreign born persons for whom the original may be too complex.

For the sophisticated and highly literate reader a study of the inadequacies of the Basic English rendering is one of the best means of heightening his awareness of the qualities of the original. For foreigners whose knowledge of English is limited it is important to have good and representative material in an English that can be understood.

Mr. Ogden has prepared work covering of these points and I shall give examples of these different features from books that have already been prepared in Basic.

Today I have a piece of translation done by a student who was working on the novels of Jane Austen. It is from "Persuasion," and the effort required to study each sentence and put it into a limited vocabulary can well be imagined. The decisions on the part of the student that such a process calls for constitute an excellent exercise in interpretation.

* * *

Read the two passages over and decide what of the stylistic prose of Jane Austen has been lost in the Basic English version, and what has been gained in the exercise of translating.

As Jane Austen Wrote It

Louisa's voice was the first distinguished. She seemed to be in the middle of some eager speech. What Anne first heard was—

"And so I made her go. I could not bear that she should be frightened from the visit by such nonsense. What! would I be turned back from doing a thing that I had determined to do, and that I know to be right, by the airs and interferences of such a person, or of any person, I may say? No, I have no idea of being so easily persuaded. When I have made up my mind, I have made it. And Henrietta seemed entirely to have made up hers to call at Winthrop today; and yet, she was as near giving it up out of nonsensical complaisance!"

"She would have turned back, then, but for you?"

"She would, indeed. I am almost ashamed to say it."

Basic English Translation

Louisa's voice was the first to be noted. She seemed to be in the middle of a very interesting account. What came to Anne's ears was—

"And so, I made her go. I was not able to put up with the idea of her keeping from the meeting for fear of such foolish ideas. What! would I be turned back from doing a thing which I had made up my mind to do, and which I was certain was right, by the self-important airs and undesired help of such a person, or of any person, I may say? No, I have no idea of being put off so simply. When I have made up my mind, I have made it. And Henrietta seemed completely to have made up hers to go to Winthrop today; but she was as near giving it up out of foolish kind feeling!"

"She would have turned back, then, but for you?"

"She would most certainly. I am almost shamed to say it."

* * *

This is neither a very good nor a very bad version. See if you can improve upon it.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Latin-American Works In Translation

"Latin-American Literature: References to Material in English" is an annotated bibliography prepared by the Division of Intellectual Co-operation of the Pan American Union. Released in September, 1941, the bibliography serves especially the reader who does not have a command of Spanish or Portuguese but wishes to become acquainted with the literature of Latin America or obtain a glimpse of Latin-American life as revealed in literary works. Most of the references listed are available in the average library. Address: Division of Intellectual Co-operation, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 24, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

'The World Needs Mothering,' Declares Gabriel Heatter

By Betty Shannon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To put it in a nutshell, what this troubled old world needs is "mothering," according to Gabriel Heatter, radio commentator, who is heard over the WOR-Mutual Network nightly, except Saturdays. It has been a man's world long enough, he says.

"Men have made a 'game' of existence, based on competition and rivalry, with human beings as pawns," he said in an exclusive interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "What are the 'blitzkriegs,' the 'blackouts,' the treacherous 'putsches' into innocent, unoffending territory but titanic moves on a chessboard of national boundaries, dictated not so much by individual men as by the boastful, childish code that says, 'Let's see who's got the biggest fist,' or 'I double dare you to steal that base,'?" says Mr. Heatter.

"The resources of nature and humanity have been exploited and squandered to satisfy the 'play' philosophy of the male. That priceless possession—the talent of women to unify, heal, and give comfort has been thrown into the discard. Run riot, the urge to outclass and outdo has brought civilization to its present terrible crisis.

Women Would Not Have It

"Women would not have such a world," he sat forward in his chair to emphasize this conviction. "Politics, secret diplomacy, the superstition of super-races on which the other races of the world must wait—such is not the form of management that issues from the mind of woman. She, for the most part, prefers directness and honesty. The comfort and well-being of others is vital to her. It is her nature to love, cherish, and protect; she has the capacity for compassion, and for being shocked by injustice. Man has less of this in his nature. But then," Mr. Heatter added thoughtfully, "women have had less compromises to make with society.

"If Congress were made up half of men and half of women," he continued, "questions based on moral issues would go through quickly. The embargo on oil and munition material for the Japanese would have been settled promptly long months before it was, when it was found the material was being used to kill the women and children of China.

His Wife an Example

"For 26 years I have had an example of the difference between the woman and man point of view in my own home," he said.

"While I have been busy with my outside interests, Mrs. Heatter has been content to run our home. I have watched her plan and painstakingly prepare for the years to come. She is always aware of the change in the seasons and trends in thought. Rain is just rain to me—something that comes down suddenly in torrents and makes it hard for me to get a taxi. To Mrs. Heatter it is a sign that the garden must be spaded. That winter is breaking up. That the right kind of clothes must be taken out of the cedar closets and prepared for use. I have seen the neighborliness of women, the friendliness of women—the way they band together to aid those in need.

"The world needs mothering! It has suffered because women, forced from the governing activities of the world ages ago, have failed to rise to their true obligation and extend their intuitive understanding of the management of their own homes to the affairs of the sphere. Women do not forget that we are all the children of God and are valuable in His sight. They remember that there are no real boundaries between us, except those made by man."

Commentator at Home

When I climbed the steps of Mr. Heatter's charming white brick gabled house in the village of Freeport, L. I., I had no definite idea what was waiting for me on the other side of the screen door—except luncheon. I had never met Mr. Heatter, and knew little about his personal predilections aside from the fact that he had been an extraordinary newspaper man before entering the radio field.

In a moment I was seated in the restful, modernistic living room, decorated in bleached and pickled woods, and striking chintzes. From a clever plaster bracket representing a sheaf of wheat, high up on the terra cotta brick fireplace above our heads, tall sprays of waxy gladiolas gave the room a bright accent of color. This was the design of Mrs. Heatter, an interior decorator in her spare moments. Her lovely hidden garden lay outside the windows.

The master of the house sank into a deep, comfortable chair, his long legs outstretched and crossed, hands in pockets, while Mrs. Heatter picked up her knitting for British Relief, to which she is a prodigious contributor.

Hears From Thousands

"I hear from thousands of women by letter," Mr. Heatter said, explaining the basis for some of his views on women. "No man could read the sort of letters that I—and I suppose other commentators—get, without being stirred by their portent.

"Women are serious—much more than men, and much more aware, I should say, of the significance of the present world crisis, and of the possibility that civilization as we have known it may entirely pass away. A tremendous tide is rising in women against conditions as they exist today. The radio is one of the chief forces in driving this tide upward.

"It used to be that a woman had to learn what was going on in the world from her husband. Today she listens to her radio while working around her house. And she weighs what she listens to; she forms opinions; she leads the discussions of these subjects at the dining table, where formerly she had nothing to say, or where her own sense of inferiority made her timid and her voice weak.

"Women are too honest to go on standing the kind of waste, inertia, and the lack of common sense now running the world. This revolt which has started will take years to accomplish, because the lethargy and false thinking of centuries will not shake off easily, nor do blind eyes, shut by self-delusion, open widely at once. But it will come."

Broadcasts From Home

Mr. Heatter's work is the heart and soul of the cosy house on the edge of the forest. Every room is equipped with a radio, pads of paper, and dozens of sharpened pencils. His office (the broadcasting station) is on the second floor. Here, at a softly waxed desk made from the seasoned timbers of a ship and given him by his wife, the news commentator sits hour after hour waiting for reports of world events to come in over the ticker tape or the telephone wires. His younger brother, Max Heatter, who is his personal manager, handles the microphone controls in the corner. Unlike many other commentators who have large staffs to prepare their scripts, Mr. Heatter assembles and writes every word he reads on the air.

His Daughter's Opinion

From Miss Maida Heatter, who keeps her own name, although she has recently married, I learned that her father and mother also have an apartment in the Sixties near Fifth Avenue, exactly one block south of her apartment, so that she can "drop all, and run over to see them" whenever she thinks she detects a wistful note in their voices on the telephone.

"Of course, my brother and I think dad and mother are wonderful," she said, "and so do all our friends. They both have a great sense of order and have been able to establish an orderly concept of living in our lives. My goodness, dad is so orderly that he would not leave a pin on the top of his desk. Every scrap of paper is put away out of sight. It does not take a woman to follow around after dad to pick up his clothes. He has a place for every single thing, and keeps it there.

"The only thing he refuses to do is to buy his own clothes. Mother does that for him, and it is not easy. He has to have enough clothes to make three or four complete changes a day. A shower and a set of clean clothes offer him the relaxation that another man might find in going to the club for a game of handball."

Knows What He Likes

Mr. Heatter is observant of, but no authority on, women's clothes, according to his daughter. "He may not be able to spot a French line," she said, "but he knows what he likes. Whenever mother or I appear in something new that strikes him, he always says, 'Get six of them.'"

"You said the world needs mothering," I recalled to my host as we shook hands good-bye. "Do you think that women will sometime rise and 'take over' the running of things, the way men have done in the past?"

Mr. Heatter considered his long pencil for a moment, then replied, in just as matter of fact a tone as if he were asking someone to pass the butter, "I have no doubt at all that women could 'take over' the running of the world, and that eventually they will do so."

Novel Ideas For Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are in the market for ideas on how to entertain your friends cleverly at little cost, Marni Wood's new book "Parties on a Shoestring" (George W. Stewart Publisher, Inc., $1.50) is just what you need. Mrs. Wood was formerly Entertaining and Party Service Editor of the American Home Magazine and she seems to have garnered her most intriguing party-giving ideas and put them in this book. She also gives some unusual recipes—and we don't exaggerate, they are unusual—and rules for games that you may or may not have heard about before.

Have you ever wondered, for instance, what kind of party to give your ten-year-old boy? Mrs. Wood suggests a "Supper at the Airport" on a table laid out in runways and decorated with miniature hangars, with small planes hanging on strings from the lighting fixture.

There is a party for a warm night that involves palm-leaf fans as place-mats, bananas and pineapples and rubber-plant leaves for a tropical centerpiece. The book tells several practical and inexpensive ways of giving showers and trousseau parties and wedding breakfasts. And Mrs. Wood has included directions for what sound like highly successful beach parties, barn dances, and night skating parties.

Even if you never—or hardly ever—give parties, the book makes entrancing reading. Especially the recipes, which are few but choice. There is a wonderful and simple spread for tea sandwiches made of salted almonds chopped very fine and mixed with a bit of lemon rind and sweet butter. There is an Indian Rice which sounds oriental and delicious. And the Welsh Eggs in Cream are something to make your guests come back for more another time. **L. B. H.**

Spaghetti Did It

The old adage about the way to a man's heart was tried out on a company mess sergeant by Private Quaranto of the Second Armored Division, Fort Benning, Georgia. The soldier wanted to cook instead of drive a truck. He turned the trick with a spaghetti recipe.

This is the recipe that landed him a job in the company kitchen: Chop two each of onions, garlic, cloves, and peppers, with a stalk of celery until minced, and brown in butter. Add 1½ pounds of ground beef and cook over a slow fire until done. Add one large can of tomatoes and simmer two hours.

Have cooked enough spaghetti for four people and serve with the sauce liberally poured over top. Sprinkle with cheese.

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L. N. A.

(Upper left) India, Hungary, and China meet at an International Women's Service Group entertainment in London. (Upper right) The Dowager Lady Swaythling and Lady Astor at one of the at homes given by the I. W. S. G. (Lower) Polish members of the I. W. S. G., one in national costume.

International Women's Service Groups Aid Refugees From Many Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The International Women's Service Groups in Great Britain held its first annual meeting, convened by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, in London in January. A few snapshots from the office of the I. W. S. G. will give some idea of the scope of its work.

The telephone rings. "I am one of your members living in the North. I have just arrived in London to ask your advice. Up to now I have been dependent on my relatives; now I want to make my own living."

"Come along to our office," responds the secretary, "and we will talk it over."

A little later a young Austrian girl leaves the office with copies of the "Engineering Bulletin" under her arm. An article, "Industry's Foreign Legion," is of particular interest to her, for in the course of the talk with the secretary she discovered that it would be a "fine thing to pull one's weight in the war effort" as a munition worker.

There is a knock. This time it is Miss A., a German lawyer who is in domestic service. "I think," she says, "it is high time to get out of it and do something useful. But my age is very much against me for doing real war work." Her English is good and, of course, she is familiar with office work.

"Never mind," she is told, "you can replace a younger English secretary. But you must learn English shorthand first." She is given the name of an I. W. S. G. member who will give her the necessary instruction.

A couple of weeks later Miss A. writes: "Thank you, you have put me on the right track."

The telephone rings again. It is a call from Norfolk. "I am Mrs. G.," says a voice. "We have a home for children evacuated from London. Have you any qualified kindergarten teachers amongst your members?"

"Yes, but they are non-British."

"That's all right," replies Mrs. G., "our children are very interested in what foreign teachers have to tell them."

Mrs. G. is given full particulars of several well-trained women, taken from the classified professional register of members, which is compiled and kept up-to-date in the office.

While visitors and telephone calls are being attended to, Mrs. C. from New Zealand, and Miss D. who works in Turkish publicity, are busily typing addresses on envelopes for the dispatch of the "News Letter," the organ of the I. W. S. G. Another helper is typing and filing letters. The office of the I. W. S. G. is run by its members on a voluntary basis.

English Lessons

Every week a dozen or more members, between 30 and 50 years of age, sit round a table. They are having their English class under the auspices of the British Council. All know English pretty well, but they feel they would like to get a more extensive knowledge of the country in which they are now living. "English Life and Institutions" is the subject on which they are concentrating. They consider it great fun to discuss with English friends such subjects as, for instance, the different forms of government established under British rule, or what is meant in England by the "Educational Ladder." Very often, as they are prospective candidates for the University of Cambridge Examination, they know more about these things than their English hosts!

Session of Main Committee

Many women's organizations interested in international work, and nearly all European countries are represented on the Main Committee. Among them are women members of the Allied Governments in London. The part which the I. W. S. G. will play in planning post-war reconstruction is being discussed. It has been proposed and carried, that in order to avoid overlapping, the I. W. S. G. will suggest that a scheme be drawn up specifying in which kind of reconstruction planning (feeding, housing, health, education) the different women's organizations will specialize.

"At Homes"

To call the informal weekly or fortnightly meetings of the I. W. S. G. "At Homes" is rather euphemistic, because the I. W. S. G. has no home of its own. The members therefore meet either in the Y. W. C. A. Central Club, or at the Women's Gas Council. At these gatherings British women—experts in different professions—may discuss with their foreign colleagues, many of whom have been unemployed for a long time, how and where they might be fitted into the working economy of this country, since all hands are needed. Or the Commandant of the A. T. S. may take the occasion to invite foreign women to join the Army. After she finishes her talk, questions are fired at her. "I am from Luxemburg, would I be accepted?" "My friend is Rumanian, what has she got to do?" "Is there no other opportunity for Austrians and Germans than to serve as cooks, orderlies, and storekeepers?" "Where do the Hungarians come in?" All these queries are directed into the appropriate channels. For women of Allied nationalities, such as Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians and Free French, the situation is much simpler.

Another visitor is Fröken F. A short time ago she came over from Norway in one of the fishing boats which bring Norwegians to England every day. She tells unemotionally the thrilling story of her dangerous escape.

To celebrate the New Year an "at home" was given at which folksongs were sung in seven languages. A great variety of national dishes, provided by the foreign women, added atmosphere and color to the happy gathering.

© Fox

Grandpa's Cap—A Modern Fashion Note

If you met this trim little velvet pillbox coming down the street, you might, to be sure, look at it a second time—admiring the richness of its hand embroidery. But you'd not be staring at it because you thought it old-fashioned. Yet it is more than a century old! It was recently given to Miss Tamza Maischinger as a wedding present by her grandmother. Her Czech grandfather wore it years ago in Bohemia. Today it makes an entirely up-to-date hat for his granddaughter in London.

Thrifty Meats That Taste Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How to keep food costs down when food prices rise presents a problem in tactics as challenging as some of those faced by a general in battle. To help General Homemaker plan her line of attack, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Illinois, has issued a booklet called "Buying Guide to the Thriftier Cuts of Meat." The booklet is tiny, costs five cents, and packs into its well illustrated pages enough menu ideas to give the family something different every night for more than eleven weeks!

Asking "Why are some meats thriftier than others?" the booklet answers its own question with this logical explanation: "Most women know and ask for only a few cuts of meat—the usual roasts, steaks, or chops from the loin or rib. These cuts usually represent only from one-fourth to one-third of the animal. Because the meat-man has the whole side of meat to sell and because there is often less demand for the remaining cuts, he can usually offer them at a lower price."

The booklet then describes no less than 83 of the thriftier cuts of meat. Under the heading "Thrifty Beefsteaks" are listed: round bone beefsteak, from the arm section of the shoulder and identified by the small round bone; blade bone beefsteak, from the blade section of the shoulder, with the thin blade bone in it. These, American Meat Institute advises, should be braised instead of broiled or panbroiled, because their full flavor is brought out by long, slow cooking.

About pork hocks, the booklet becomes enthusiastic: "A great favorite with men, and frequently served in restaurants, usually with potatoes and cabbage. An easy dish to prepare at home—simply cook at simmering temperature 1½ to 2 hours. Add the potatoes about 45 minutes before hocks are done, and the cabbage wedges about 15 minutes before meat is done."

All of the 83 cuts described are not, of course, available everywhere at all seasons, nor always at the same price. But from this little booklet the homemaker can draw many an idea to make her low-priced meals every bit as appetizing and as satisfying as the most expensive dinner she might devise.

Gertrude Luck Runs Her Mine For Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stories of women in defense work are being written and rewritten these days, accounts of women who have donned overalls and are working shoulder to shoulder with men. This is a different kind of story of a woman in defense, for it did not start with the war and she is not working beside but over the men as their "boss."

Every month 5,000 long tons of ore go to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation from the Luck Mining and Construction Company of Silver City, New Mexico, for use in defense contracts, and Gertrude Luck, owner and operator of the mine, is the person who watches to see that this manganese ore meets specifications.

Mrs. Luck from the time of her marriage, helped her husband in his work in every way she could. His interests were hers. His work took him from one place to another and in this moving about Mrs. Luck gained a knowledge of people and of how to judge men and handle them on construction jobs. Thus, when an injury made it impossible for her husband to carry on his work, she was prepared to step into it for him and this she did, running the business for the sake of him and her three boys now aged 15, 16, and 17.

She employs from 70 to 100 men, the miners all Mexicans and the shovel operator, oilers, drivers, and blacksmith, Americans.

"Yes, everything goes peacefully," she says, "for the men trust me and know they can rely on me. I know each man and take an interest in him. In the beginning I had some Mexicans who were considered rather 'bad characters,' but never at any time did I find discourtesy among them.

"I have never discharged a man. But then, I pick my men," she added. "This does not mean that I ask or go for references. I judge myself. Although several who are working at the mine are considered to have bad reputations, they have made me good workmen. Getting along with them is just the old thing that everyone likes to be appreciated and noticed. Besides, I like people and that means a great deal. At Christmas, I started each one with a $5 or $10 book of Defense Stamps as a Christmas gift and, although a number of the Mexicans cannot read nor write, they are regularly buying more Defense Stamps, which makes me glad and proud."

Mrs. Luck admits she has a man-sized job but those who have watched her handle it, are convinced that she has a man-sized capacity that is fully equal to it.

Lemons Add Variety

Lemons make meals more interesting because they bring dull menus to life. Not only does this fruit add its own goodness, it also brings out the flavor of whatever food it accompanies. There's hardly a dish lemons won't improve—from appetizers to desserts.

For variety and flavorful eating, why not serve your family or friends some of the following dishes?

Lemon Cup Appetizer

2 large lemons
1 hard-boiled egg, chopped
1 tablespoon mayonnaise
1 can sardines, chopped
½ teaspoon minced onion
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Stuffed olives
Lettuce

Cut lemons in half, cut slice from bottom so cups stand level. Squeeze out the juice and clean out shells. Combine mayonnaise, sardines, onion and lemon juice. Fill lemon cups with the mixture and place in refrigerator to chill. To serve, arrange each in a lettuce cup and garnish with stuffed olives. Serves 4.

Macaroni Salad Luncheonette

2 cups cooked macaroni
1 large can shrimps
1 avocado
2 hard-cooked eggs
Juice of 1 large lemon
1 cup mayonnaise
Paprika

Put cooked macaroni in a colander and pour cold water through it to separate it thoroughly. Remove black outer line from shrimp and cut in two. Peel avocado and dice, also dice the whites of the cooked eggs. Moisten the yolks of eggs with lemon juice and mayonnaise. Stir the whole together and serve on lettuce leaf, topping each portion with a spoonful of mayonnaise liberally sprinkled with paprika.

Lemon Crumb Pudding

1½ cups dry bread crumbs or 2 cups fresh bread crumbs
2 cups cold water
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon peel
4 tablespoons butter or chopped suet
2 eggs, separated
⅔ cup sugar
4 tablespoons sugar

Soak bread in water, add lemon juice and peel, beaten egg yolks, sugar and melted butter or suet. Bake in moderate oven at 350° F. about 1 hour. Spread with any tart jelly. Beat egg whites stiff and gradually beat in 4 tablespoons sugar. When blended, spread this meringue over the top and brown in a slow oven. Serve with cream.

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Rangers Here for Game With Bruins Tonight—Able Coaching Staff for Joe Cronin

New York Team Now Heading Many Departments of Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there are any more departments in which the New York Rangers can lead the National Hockey League, Manager Lester Patrick and Coach Frankie Boucher would like to know. Here in Boston to face the struggling Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight, the Rangers can point to no less than seven different departments in which they have gone to the head of the class.

First of all they are leading the league—by two points over Toronto and by four over the defending champions, the Bruins. They have, in Lynn Patrick, Phil Watson, and Bryan Hextall, the highest scoring forward line in modern hockey history and a line which stands one-two-three in the current scoring records. As corollaries, they have the leading scorer of the moment, Hextall, and the leading goal-getter, Patrick. They have leading candidates for two post-season trophies—Ott Heller for the most valuable player and Grant Warwick for the best rookie. And to date they have scored the most goals over the season, 150, a number which has already broken the club's former record of 149 and which now allows the Rangers to set their sights on the league record of 179 established by the Bruins' famous Dynamite Line of 1929-30.

Bruins Have Cup

But with all this, there are a couple of things that the Rangers have not got—and those still belong to the Bruins until further notice. The Bruins still have possession of the Stanley Cup. The Bruins still have Frankie Brimsek, who is the best goalie in the league bar none. And the Bruins once again have Dit Clapper, their captain and newly-appointed assistant manager, who tonight for the first time since he was forced out of action with an injury last Jan. 31 in Toronto will return to the team.

Dit's presence tonight will be of more psychological value than anything else, for he will not play but manage the club from the bench. There is also a possibility that Bill Cowley, also out of action through injury, will be back in the Hub to lend what moral aid he can as the B's head down the home stretch.

Goal by Macey

Tonight's game may go far in establishing the trend of events over the last few games of the season, for although the Bruins have been faltering, the Rangers have been no ball of fire either. In fact, it took a goal by a newly-signed rookie, Hub Macey, to beat Chicago Black Hawks Sunday night and thus end a losing streak that had reached four games.

With all their accomplishments, it is hard for the Rangers to single out any one for special pride. They like the whole conglomeration, but if pressed they will admit that they are most proud of the two honors swirling around the heads of Heller and Hextall. If the former wins the Hart Trophy, he will be the first Ranger player in history to be voted the most valuable player in the league, while if Hextall is still leading scorer after the next eight games, he will be only the second player from the Rangers to turn the trick. Bill Cook was the other Blue Shirt, and he won the honor twice—in 1926-'27, the first year the R's were in the league, and then again in 1932-33.

Hard Shot

Hextall, incidentally, has one of the hardest shots in the league—a fact which all the major-league goalies readily admit—but, queerly enough, he does not know how he does it. A left-handed shot playing right wing, Hex says he has always had a pretty fair shot, one which goalies feel right through their pads, but whether it is from powerful wrists, a quick snap, or what, he is not sure.

This Ranger forward, who has been playing the odd wing almost since the time he came up to the N. H. L. five seasons ago, is now heading for his best season. Each winter he has progressively been better, as witness his goal record—17, 20, 24, and 26 for the four previous seasons. This winter he has 21, and in the eight remaining games should surpass his high of 26.

Right Solution

Hextall likes right wing now and is thankful to Manager Patrick for moving him over. "Lester did it so I wouldn't telegraph my shot," he confesses, "and I guess he had the right solution. On right wing now, I find I have more of the net to shoot at and that goalies are more at my mercy than ever before. That Brimsek, though, he's the toughest goalie I ever tried to beat. It took me six games this season to get a goal on him, and that's the only one I've put by him."

With their Hextall-Watson-Patrick trio in good working order, the Rangers may be able to overcome the disadvantages facing them tonight. They were unable to bring Alfie Pike with them because of injury, while neither Alex Shibicky nor Ott Heller is up to par. Normie Burns, however, has been called up from New Haven to replace Pike.

Cain Back

For the Bruins Herbie Cain returns to duty after being on the sidelines for nearly a month. He will fit in on the third line with Art Jackson and Harvey Jackson, if the latter's hand is able to grip a stick. If not, Lloyd Gronsdal, former Boston Olympic amateur, will take over Harvey's right wing position.

The Rangers' string of games in which they have scored has now reached 93 and they are pointing for No. 94 tonight. In the only other N.H.L. meeting of the evening Brooklyn entertains Detroit at Madison Square Garden in a bottom-half-of-the-standing feature. Detroit's goalie, Johnny Mowers, has allowed but one goal in his last three games.

Curling Honors Shared by Utica And Saranac Rinks

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Utica's No. 1 rink, skipped by Dr. W. B. Roemer, and Saranac Lake curlers, skipped by Carl Hall, share Grand National curling honors after victories over Farmington, Conn., which gave them the Alexander Mitchell and W. Fred Allen Memorial Medals, respectively.

Utica built up an early lead Sunday night to rout Farmington, skipped in both contests by E. H. Cady, 18-7. Saranac, however, won only at the last minute, 20-19.

Utica's No. 2 rink, skipped by Kenneth Hurd, won The Country Club Consolation Cup by defeating Lake Mahopac's No. 2 team, skipped by Al Roth, 23-5.

Franklyn King of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., was re-elected President of the Grand National Curling Club, which decided to send 17 rinks to Gordon international matches in Montreal March 21. It also will send district teams for Royal Caledonia events March 19-20.

Real Estate Advertiser gets response from "all over the United States"

Hettie Louise Reynolds, Realtor, Beverly Hills, California—one of the first advertisers to use the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor—gives the following summary of response received:

"I would like to make a report on the result of my advertising in the classified Real Estate Directory.

"I have been receiving letters from all over the United States in answer to my ad, have closed one small deal, and have a sale pending as a direct result of my advertising in the Monitor.

"I feel that this is definitely a step forward in your advertising."

If you are interested in selling or renting real estate you, too, should find it profitable to advertise in the Real Estate Directory which is published every Wednesday in the Monitor.

Rates and information may be obtained from any Monitor advertising representative or from the branch offices listed on the last page of this newspaper.

Rare Ranger —By Pap'

Ott
SO, YOU WANT TO PLAY ROUGH!
HELLER
—THE RANGERS' CANDIDATE FOR THE HART TROPHY —MOST VALUABLE PLAYER AWARD
HE'S QUIET and RETIRING, BUT DON'T TRY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS GOOD NATURE ON OR OFF THE ICE !!
HERE WE GO AGAIN
HELLER IS THE MANAGER'S IDEAL—A DEFENSEMAN WHO CAN SET UP PLAYS
Pap'

AP Features

During the 15 years of their colorful and highly successful existence, the New York Rangers have, at some time or other, annexed with only one exception every major team and individual trophy awarded by the National Hockey League. They have won the Stanley Cup three times. Frank Boucher and Clint (Snuffy) Smith have been Lady Byng Trophy winner. Davey Kerr and Kilby Macdonald were presented with the Georges Vezina and Frank J. Calder trophies, respectively. The one prize that has eluded the Rangers is the David A. Hart Trophy—and this season the Blue Bombers are offering popular Ott Heller as a strong candidate for the "most valuable player" award.

Senior veteran of the Ranger squad and now in his 11th campaign on the big time, Heller has year after year been one of the steadiest and most reliable defense men in hockey. But for some strange reason he has never, until this season, received due recognition. In a great measure, this probably is because of Ott himself.

There is nothing flashy or spectacular about Heller and personally he is of the quiet, modest, retiring type that shuns the limelight. But there is no disputing what his value has been to the Rangers, not only on the defense, but the offense as well. While not a notable goal-getter, he has been a fine play-maker, and season after season his name is well up in the National Hockey League's scoring honors with well-earned assists.

Both Manager Lester Patrick and Coach Frank Boucher feel that Heller has been too long ignored by those who award the Hart Trophy, and this winter they launched a campaign to get Ott the recognition which they feel he deserves.

Heller turned pro with the Springfield Indians, then a Ranger farm club, back in 1928. After two seasons with the Indians, Ott moved up to the Rangers during the 1930-31 campaign. He was a forward at the start of his career, but his versatility resulted in his being converted into a defenseman.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 23

Eastern Amateur League
Boston 2, Atlantic City 2 (overtime tie).

Results Feb. 22

National League
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Detroit 3, Toronto 0.

American League
Washington 4, Hershey 1.
Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 3.
New Haven 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 7, Philadelphia 3.
Springfield 5, Providence 2.

American Association
Minneapolis 12, Fort Worth 3.
Dallas 3, St. Louis 2.
Kansas City 5, Omaha 1.

Eastern Amateur League
New York 6, Washington 3.
Boston 8, Baltimore 4 (overtime).

Results Feb. 21

National League
Toronto 4, Brooklyn 3.
Montreal 5, Chicago 2.

American League
Indianapolis 7, Springfield 5.
Pittsburgh 8, Cleveland 3.
Hershey 4, Buffalo 3.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.

American Association
Dallas 8, Tulsa 2.
Fort Worth 3, St. Paul 0.
St. Louis 1, Omaha 1 (tie).

Eastern Amateur League
Baltimore 5, Johnstown 2.
New York 4, Atlantic City 1.
Washington 3, Jersey Skeeters 2.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	30	16	5	65	235	160
Boston	29	15	6	64	217	163
Johnstown	29	16	5	63	203	170
Washington	23	24	5	51	208	224
Baltimore	21	27	4	46	205	227
Atlantic City	16	33	1	33	193	256
River Vale	14	31	4	32	144	199

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	13	5	3	29	104	63
Johnstown	12	7	1	25	83	68
Washington	10	10	2	22	84	91
Atlantic City	9	10	1	19	75	80
Baltimore	8	12	2	18	80	93
Boston	8	10	2	18	71	77
River Vale	6	12	1	13	56	79

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

New York—Greg Rice won Toussant two-mile at New York A. C. indoor games, beating Gil Dodds by three yards and setting meet record of 8:53.2, third fastest two-mile ever run indoors. Alfred Diebolt, Jr., clipped half-second off World Record in Buermeyer "500" with time of 57.1 seconds and John Borican equalled world mark of 1:51.4 in half-mile. Les MacMitchell won Baxter Mile in 4:09.8.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Pilot Tuffy Latour and Brakeman Paul Dupree won Lowell Thomas International Trophy for two-man bobsleds, nosing out sled piloted by Curtis Stevens, former Olympic champion.

Flint, Mich.—Outfielder Pat Mullin of Detroit announced plans to enlist in Army Air Corps, saying he would not report to Tigers' Florida training camp.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Ex-Olympian Howard Chivers won national 18-kilometer cross country skiing championship.

Lake Placid, N. Y.—James Bickford won the national A. A. U. senior four-man bobsledding championship and the Billy Fiske Memorial Trophy by shooting the mile slide on Mt. Van Hoevenberg four times in the total time of 4:33.5.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Torger Tokle jumped 226 and 230 feet to win the Brattleboro ski competition for the third time and retire from competition the cup that had been the object of the skiers' affections for 19 years.

Tampa, Fla.—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., defeated Bruce Barnes of Houston, Texas, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, to win first Dixie open tennis title.

Portland, Ore.—Suzanne Zimmerman of Portland's Multnomah Club swimming team was clocked at 5:40.1 minutes for a new 440-yard national junior women's free style record. Participating in the Oregon A. A. U. meet, she clipped 24.1 seconds from the record established by Rachel Knowles of Portland, Maine, in 1940.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles W. Brinton, Princeton University senior, successfully defended his singles title, defeating Harold Kaese, Boston baseball writer, in the final round of the 34th national squash rackets tournament. Kaese, a veteran on Boston teams but comparatively unknown in championship single play, threatened to lift Brinton's crown, but faltered in the final and deciding game. Brinton won the first two games by scores of 15-13 and 15-8, but lost the next two 16-18 and 13-15. With the match knotted at two games each, Brinton took command, winning the deciding game, 15-3.

The veterans' championship was won by J. Fred Rogers of Buffalo, 12-15, 15-7, 14-16, 15-12, 12-9. Last year's titleholder, Joseph E. Janotta, Chicago, was eliminated in the semifinals by Rogers.

Chicago—Clark Shaughnessy, Stanford football coach, said "it's just a possibility—no more, no less" when asked about reports that he might be Yale's next head coach.

Medford, Mass.—Barrels were up-ended under the pole vaulting standards at the New England A. A. U. indoor track meet so that Richmond (Boo) Morcom, University of New Hampshire sophomore, could try for a greater height after clearing 14 feet, one inch—the standard's limit. Morcom tried but failed three time at 14ft., 5in. His 14ft., 1 in., exceeded the old meet mark by seven inches. Then he turned in a high jump of 6ft., 6in., also a new meet mark.

Ski Recognition

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roger Langley of the National Ski Association announced that Howard Chivers, former Dartmouth College ace, would be officially recognized as the national and eastern amateur 18-kilometer ski champion.

Chivers, now representing the Gould Academy Outing Club of Bethel, Maine, won the race here Saturday, but some doubt was expressed as to whether it would be recognized in that weather conditions were so bad eight of the 15 entrants shot off the course and failed to finish.

Interstate Clubs

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Feb. 24 (AP)—Six clubs definitely will operate in the 1942 Interstate Baseball League season, league President Arthur H. Ehlers announced, at the same time holding out some hope that the class B loop will have eight cities as in other years.

Ehlers said Reading, Pa., a member in 1941, was attempting to get sufficient backing to remain, and that York, Pa., also was desirous of joining the circuit as a new member.

The six teams definitely in are Lancaster, Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Wilmington, Del., Allentown, and Trenton, N. J.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	25	14	1	51	150	120
Toronto	23	18	3	49	135	109
Boston	21	13	5	47	122	90
Chicago	20	17	3	43	122	116
Detroit	14	23	3	31	109	129
Brooklyn	14	25	1	29	111	141
Montreal	13	25	2	28	109	149

Hextall Leads N. H. L. Scorers For 10th Week

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (AP)—For the 10th straight week, Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers is at the top of the National Hockey League scoring standings.

One assist during the week pushed his total to 46 points on 21 goals and 25 assists. He remains two points ahead of Phil Watson, his linemate, and four in the van of Lynn Patrick, third member of the high-powered Ranger line.

Detroit's Don Grosso replaced Bill Thoms of Chicago in fourth place.

Pat Egan of Brooklyn added 10 minutes to his discredit and continues as the league's badman with a total of 88 minutes in the penalty box.

The scoring leaders:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts.
Hextall, New York	21	25	46
Watson, New York	14	30	44
Patrick, New York	23	19	42
Grosso, Detroit	19	20	39
Thoms, Chicago	13	25	38
Abel, Detroit	13	25	38
Drillon, Toronto	21	15	36
Schmidt, Boston	14	21	35
Bauer, Boston	13	22	35
Anderson, Brooklyn	11	24	35

Indians' Star About Clinches Scoring Honors

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—With only about eight games left to play, Pete Kelly, sandy-haired Springfield Indians' ace, just about clinched the American Hockey League scoring honors during the past week with a five-goal, four-assist outburst that brought his total to 65 points.

Kelly, consequently, leads today by the comfortable margin of 11 points with Lou Trudel of Washington as the nearest rival. Les Cunningham of Cleveland and Ab DeMarco of Providence, trail with 53 points.

Trudel, Cunningham and De Marco once occupied Kelly's lofty position, the former for several weeks early in the campaign.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh leads the penalty group.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kelly, Springfield	26	39	65
Trudel, Washington	32	22	54
Cunningham, Cleveland	23	30	53
DeMarco, Providence	32	21	53
O'Flaherty, Springfield	15	36	51
MacDonald, Buffalo	30	20	50
Calladine, Providence	24	21	45
Sherf, Pittsburgh	15	29	44
Burns, New Haven	20	23	43
Boucher, Providence	15	27	42
Desilets, Cleveland	20	22	42

Chicago Skater Wins National Senior Title

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Bobby Specht, 20-year-old Chicagoan who first tested the ice around Superior, Wis., is the new men's senior figure skating champion.

The junior champion in 1940, Specht did not enter last year's meet because of injuries, and won the senior division title on his first try. Three days of competition for various figure skating titles ended Saturday.

An outstanding performance in free skating enabled Mrs. Jane Vaughn Sullivan of Philadelphia to retain her women's senior division crown. Mrs. Sullivan was fourth after the school figures had been completed, but was unchallenged after the free style portion of the program.

Other champions crowned in the three-day competition:

Ladies' novice singles, Mabel MacPherson, Philadelphia; men's novice singles, Richard W. More, Buffalo; Ladies' junior singles, Dorothy Goos, New York; men's junior singles, Walter Sahlin, Minneapolis; junior pairs, Dorothy Goos and Edward Le Maire, New York; dance champions, Edith B. Whetstone and Alfred N. Richards, Jr., Philadelphia; senior pairs, Walter Noffke and Doris Schubach, Springfield, Mass.; fours, L. E. Wakefield, Mary Louise Premer, Robert Uppgren and Janette Ahrens, St. Paul.

Co-Ed Solves Net Problem

CORAL GABLES, Fla. (AP)—A veteran coach and a co-ed, who is handy with a needle, put their heads together and solved a tennis problem for Francisco Segura, the two-handed South American player.

Segura—Pancho to his classmates at the University of Miami—has blasted his way to the front ranks of the amateurs with a steaming, two-fisted forehand drive.

But grasping the racquet with both hands caused one difficulty—when Segura made good his first service and the return was to his forehand he had to get rid of the ball remaining in his left hand.

Mercer Beasley, instructor for some of the best in the game, watched the dark-haired Ecuadoran try to cram the extra ball into the pocket of his well-cut flannels—sometimes dropping it on the court. In tournaments, play is halted when a loose ball is rolling about the playing service.

Beasley noted the confusion, and tried to figure out a solution.

He talked it over with Phyllis Jones, and the result was "Pancho's Pouch."

Miss Jones got out her sewing kit and constructed a wide-mouthed bag with a belt-like arrangement to be tied around Pancho's waist. It is made of blue denim with "Pancho" embroidered on it.

Segura likes his pouch, after trying it out.

"It's going to be good," he said.

Umpires for A. L.

CHICAGO (AP)—No introductions will be necessary before American League managers start scowling at the umpires this season.

The staff, as announced by President William Harridge, is the same as last year's except that the veteran Emmett "Red" Ormsby, who retired last fall, will be missing, leaving 12 instead of 13 judges on the staff of Umpire-in-Chief Tommy Connolly.

The complete staff: William A. McGowan, Harry Geisel, Steve Basil, William Grieve, Cal Hubbard, George Pipgras, John Quinn, Edward Rommel, William Summers, Joe Rue, Art Passarella and Ernest Stewart.

Bisons Buy Moore

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Goalie Alfie Moore has been purchased by the Buffalo Bisons American Hockey League club from the Philadelphia Rockets. Lou Giffels, Bison General Manager, said in announcing the deal that Moore was acquired as a scout and as "insurance" in the event Claude Bourque, regular Bison goalie, is called to Army duty.

Red Sox Party Rolling Toward Sarasota Camp

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE TO SARASOTA, Feb. 24—The icy winds of old New England were a distant memory today to the official party of Red Sox players, coaches, baseball writers and fans as it rolled toward the deep South and the start of another spring training adventure on Sarasota's Payne Field. With Secretary Phil Troy in charge, the group will be over the Florida line and well across the heart of the State by the time most of the boys climb out of their Pullman bunks tomorrow morning.

The departure from the South Station early this morning was made on schedule and without incident. Troy, Frank Shellenback, Tom Daly and Hughie Duffy were the only Red Sox employees to climb aboard the 8:20 train. Several players were to join the party en route.

Work Thursday

The sun will be due to shine when Sarasota is reached tomorrow afternoon, and no doubt most of the early camp arrivals would like to get a one-day jump on some of their teammates and do a little limbering up on remodeled Payne Field. But Manager Joe Cronin has called the initial workout for Thursday morning, when the entire squad of pitchers and catchers is due at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel. The full team has been ordered to check in by the morning of March 2d.

As this Florida special clicked over the rails it occurred to us that no matter what the Red Sox may lack in playing strength, they certainly are not short in the coaching department. Across the aisle sat Hughie Duffy, Tom Daly and Frank Shellenback, and if there are three baseball heads in the big leagues with more widespread experience and better equipped to pass their knowledge along to young men, they have not yet shown their faces above American League dugouts.

Daly Respected

Duffy, Daly and Shellenback—all three have managed in the minors; all three were above the average as players. Duffy has been around so long, even he himself has a difficult time recalling his start. His successes as a hitter, player, manager, coach and scout are scattered through the record books. Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Rogers Hornsby, Lou Gehrig, Ted Williams—no one has threatened his all-time high of .438 at the plate. Daly's catching and third-base coaching is respected from coast to coast.

Shellenback, outlawed in the majors because of his spitball, toiled for years in the Pacific Coast League, winning between 20 and 30 games a season, and helping countless young men move up the baseball ladder. Fellows like Earl Johnson, Mickey Harris, Tex Hughson and other Red Sox rookie hurlers improved last year through his hints and words of wisdom.

Woodall Coming

Add to this coaching staff the name of Larry Woodall, the former Detroit catcher, who is coming on from the Pacific Coast League to fill the vacancy left by the release of Moe Berg. Woodall is new to a majority of Bostonians and Red Sox players, but will not be long in making his presence felt. Joe Cronin has had an eye on him for a couple of years.

Coaches play a prominent role in the story of every big league outfit, of course. But the men working for Cronin have a heavier responsibility than the average assistants, because Joe is a playing pilot. The same goes for Lou Boudreau's lieutenants at Cleveland, Mel Ott's at the Polo Grounds in New York and Leo Durocher's at Ebbets Field. So do not underestimate the help given by Woodall, Daly and Shellenback through the American League season, and Duffy by his scouting and morning baseball school at Fenway Park.

* * *

Anton Karl, scheduled to climb aboard the train at New York and who makes his home in Mount Vernon, is a right-hand pitching rookie from the Scranton club of the Eastern League. He probably will not make the grade this time, judging by his six and ten record in 1941, but Cronin hears good reports.

* * *

The party was pleased to hear that Dick Newsome has changed his plans and will not drive his family to Sarasota. His dry humor will be welcome when he joins the caravan late tonight.

* * *

As Jim Taber already is in Sarasota, having left the Hub Sunday with Johnny Orlando, Joe Cronin will probably give him permission to work out early with the batterymen. According to the roster, 17 players will be in uniform when all available pitchers and catchers are on the scene.

Sports Around the Hub

Guibord Returns to Headlines

That a hockey player can come back was ably proved last night when Paul Guibord, who hung his skates up at the start of this year, gave the Boston Olympics a 2-to-2 tie with the Atlantic City Sea Gulls at the Boston Garden. The game went overtime. Guibord, a regular Olympic star for the past several years and, before that, hockey captain of Dartmouth, figured in both of the goals, while not actually scoring them. It was his pass that Cy Beigler drove home in the overtime to give the Pics the tie. Guibord then went on to save an Olympic defeat by smothering a loose puck in front of the Boston net in the closing seconds of the game. Guibord, who plans to take a job in Hartford shortly, has agreed to help Hago Harrington out in the next two games.

* * *

The Cadets from West Point were stopped by Harvard's hockey team at the Skating Club of Boston's rink yesterday afternoon, 3-to-2 in a hard-fought game. Harvard expected a routine victory but the Cadets chased those thoughts early in the game when they broke into a 1-to-0 lead. However, Harvard turned on the power and soon equalized the score. Harvard went out in front early in the third period by two rapid goals, a lead which they refused to relinquish.

* * *

Dartmouth had a field day in its league basketball game at Hanover with Columbia over the week end. The Green sharpshooters rolled up 66 points to the Lions' 23. Bob Myers, Indian right forward, led the scoring with 18 points.

* * *

Commencement Day at Brown University this year will be celebrated with a baseball game. Dartmouth will furnish the opposition in a game that originally was scheduled for Hanover. This is the first time since 1931 that a baseball game has been played at Brown on Commencement Day. Before the 10-year interval, Diploma Day games were a regular feature of the Bruins' diamond performers. Playing before the throng of parents and alumni Brown has in the past won far more games that it lost. All Commencement games played since World War I have been tight battles, none being won by more than three runs. In this period Brown has beaten New Hampshire three times, Dartmouth twice, and William and Mary once; it has split with Yale and Vermont, and lost a single game to Vanderbilt.

* * *

Sport Shorts—Princeton's hockey six clinched undisputed possession of second place in the Pentagonal Hockey League by beating Yale 3-to-2 over the week end . . . Army swimmers downed Harvard, 41-to-34 at West Point Saturday night . . . Pennsylvania's wrestling team blanked Harvard's matmen yesterday, 34-to-0 . . . The Army basketball team romped over Harvard yesterday afternoon, 46-to-38 . . . Records fell at New Haven when Harvard's track men defeated Yale, 52-to-48 . . . The final in the Women's State Class C championship will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the University Club . . . Boston University plays M. I. T. in the feature hockey game of the evening at the Boston Arena with the B. U. freshmen meeting the B. C. yearlings in the preliminary tilt, starting at 7:30.

Minor Sluggers

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has announced the winners of the three minor league batting trophies for 1941.

The trophy for compiling the highest average goes to Outfielder Louis Flick of the Elizabethton, Tenn., club of the Appalachian League with a percentage of .418. Infielder Johnny Douglas of Miami in the Florida East Coast circuit topped the first-year rookies with an average of .385, while Outfielder Forrest Austin of the Tallassee club of the Alabama State League won the award for the player with the highest total of runs scored and runs batted in. He crossed the plate 129 times and drove in 149 runs.

Marshall to Giants

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Willard Marshall, star Cracker outfielder, has been purchased conditionally by the New York Giants, President Earl Mann of the Atlanta club announces.

Three Giants Sign

MIAMI (AP)—Business Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants has signed first baseman Johnny Mize, infielder Joe Orengo and pitcher Harry Feldman to 1942 contracts.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Dartmouth	5	0	0	10	34	18
Princeton	4	2	0	8	26	21
Yale	3	3	0	6	31	19
Harvard	2	3	0	4	19	29
Army	0	6	0	0	13	43

Result Feb. 21
Dartmouth 9, Harvard 5.
Results Feb. 23
Harvard 3, Army 2.
Princeton 3, Yale 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank Kimbrough, Hardin-Simmons football coach, named head coach at Baylor. Rangers beat Boston, 2-0, to halt Bruins' unbeaten string at 23 games.

Five Years Ago

Difficulties involving threatened break between Head Coach Jock Sutherland and Athletic Director Don Harrison of Pittsburgh apparently smoothed over.

Commerce and Finance

Anglo-American Lend-Lease and Trade Agreement Concluded

Business and Industry

Steel Output Drops 1 Point To 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined 1 point to 96 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Increasing pressure for war steel is evidenced in the preponderance of tonnage on mill books bearing highest preference numbers," continues the report. "So great is proportion of this demand that deliveries below A priority have practically ceased and some producers are unable to provide tonnage for lower A ratings. In some instances delivery on A-1 classifications are much extended.

Allocation Programs

"This situation results in tighter regulation on products subject to broad allocation, such as has been placed on plates, and increased allocations of various products involved in particular projects and programs. As the picture develops and more manufacturers are engaged in war production necessity arises for closer control, involving more forms of steel, to avoid delays arising from lack of material to complete assemblies well under way.

"It is believed the War Production Board will proceed with complete allocation programs for other forms of steel after the plate situation has been clarified.

"Unprecedented demand for steel plates caused the War Production Board to take its action to tighten regulation of production and shipments to assure filling of all military requirements, including the Navy and Maritime Commission. Only orders bearing A-10 priority or better, or specifically allocated, may be scheduled or delivered.

Scrap Allocation

"War Production Board is exploring the possibility of placing all scrap supplies on a broad allocation basis, similar to that in force for several months on pig iron and now being applied on plates. Difficulties inherent in controlling flow of scrap through the yards of several thousand dealers are recognized and a formula is being sought to bring them under control."

Production in Chicago gained 1½ points to 104 per cent, only ½-point under its all-time record. Cleveland rose 3 points to 94, Birmingham 5 points to 95, Cincinnati 4 points to 88 and Detroit 1 point to 92.

Pittsburgh declined 1½ points to 95 per cent, Wheeling 2½ points to 88, St. Louis 5½ points to 72½ and Youngstown 2 points to 87. Rates were unchanged in Eastern Pennsylvania, at 90; Buffalo, 79½ and New England, 100.

Public Is Urged Not to Drive One Unessential Mile

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association urged the American motoring public not to drive a mile that is unessential and, on the assumption there will be no new tires till after the war, budget the estimated life of its tires this way:

Each family to analyze its car's use for a typical month, itemizing all regular and special trips taken and the mileage consumed, and then compare this with the estimated miles of use remaining in the tires which should mean a drastic reduction in use of the car during the coming months.

The association issued the suggestion in connection with the recent statement by Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, that there will be no rubber to spare for civilian use.

If the estimated remaining life in the family car's tires is about 10,000 miles, the association said, then their use would have to be limited to about 2,000 miles yearly, which would mean only 166 miles a month or about 40 miles a week—if the family wanted to keep the car operating a few more years.

Refugees' Frozen Funds Rule Relaxed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has released the frozen funds of most of the refugees in the United States.

A broad exemption was granted to all aliens living in this country except Japanese and a limited number of alleged Axis agents.

In effect, this reversed the procedure in the case of aliens arriving here after June 17, 1940. Formerly, refugees had their funds frozen until they got special permits. Now none of their funds wil be deemed frozen until the Treasury specifically acts in individual cases.

The Tresaury notified the general public that it is permitted to deal with aliens on the assumption that the foreigners' funds are not frozen unless some special notice has been given to the contrary. Such notice will be given through banks.

Named Scott Paper Treasurer

CHESTER, Pa.—The election of William R. Scott, III, to the office of Treasurer of Scott Paper Company has been announced. Mr. Scott, who will retain his office of Secretary, succeeds G. Willing Pepper, who resigned as Treasurer to enter the U. S. Navy as a commissioned officer. Mr. Pepper will remain a director of the company but has been granted a leave of absence during his period of service.

SMA January Buying Totals $89,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Surplus Marketing Administration purchased more than $89,000,000 worth of farm products last month for lend-lease and other needs, the Department of Agriculture announced.

Purchases of dairy, poultry and meat products exceeded all others both in volume and dollar value. Other heavy purchases including granulated cane sugar, edible linseed oil and wheat, all of which the department said were "vitally needed by countries in the united nations."

Missouri Utility Held Guilty Under Holding Company Act

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A Federal District Court jury has found the Union Electric Company of Missouri guilty on all eight counts of an indictment charging violation of and conspiracy to violate the corrupt practices section of the Holding Company Act.

The jury found Louis H. Egan, former president and co-defendant, guilty on the first of the eight counts, the one dealing with conspiracy. The other seven counts dealt with alleged payment of political slush money.

Maximum penalty, in the case of the company, would be a $10,000 fine on each of the counts. For Mr. Egan the possible maximum is two years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Judge George H. Moore deferred sentence until Feb. 27.

The utility, operating in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, is a $250,000,000 subsidiary of the North American Company.

The jury, which took the case last night, heard 179 witnesses during the 26 days of the trial.

Federal prosecutors contended that a slush fund of $591,000 was amassed by the company in the 1930's through kickbacks, rebates, and padded expense accounts and part of the money spent for political contributions.

The defense declared that neither Mr. Egan nor the company knew of the fund, authorized it or participated in its distribution. The blame, defense attorneys contended, rested on two former vice-presidents, Frank J. Boehm and Albert C. Lawn, who testified for the Government.

Brazil to Produce Wright Engines Under Agreement

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Myron B. Gordon, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, has signed an agreement with representatives of the Brazilian Government completing arrangements for the manufacture in Brazil of aircraft engines of seven and nine cylinders ranging from 250 to 450 horsepower.

Col. Antonio Guedes Muniz, spokesman for the Brazilian group, signed the agreement. He said that this action would step up Brazilian plane production considerably because up to now no aircraft engines had been manufactured in South America.

Señor Guedes, accompanied by Carolis Martins, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, said a modern factory already had been started outside of Rio de Janeiro and that production was expected to get under way about August. The Brazilian Government is building the plant.

The Brazilian Government has had an instructor from one of its vocational schools studying methods at the Wright plant for the past four months.

Señor Guedes said this arrangement would permit the instructor to return to Brazil and turn out trained men this summer.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 43

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year on account of business, total amount of expenses incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

Claims for deduction for traveling expenses must be substantiated when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expense incurred.

Farish Calls Need for Fuel Oil 'Desperate'

NEW YORK (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), said he had wired all refiners of fuel oil as far west as Texas, Kansas and Nebraska asking help in securing kerosene, heating oils and bunker (heavy fuel) oils to relieve the "desperate need" of the Eastern Seaboard.

Mr. Farish said his plea was an attempt to avoid rationing in the near future.

While restrictions have been placed on the amount of fuel heating oil that can be delivered to consumers in 17 eastern States and the District of Columbia, the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator's office said the plan did not involve rationing.

Stocks Dwindle

Mr. Farish's wire, by which he said he hoped to secure adequate stocks, told refiners:

"We are in desperate need of kerosene, range oil, No. 2 heating oil and bunker 'C' or No. 6 fuel oil. Will appreciate any help you can offer."

He added that oil men could quote prices on loaded tank cars for delivery in 30 or 60 days, or offer oil for which his concern would furnish cars.

Fuel stocks of the Eastern States have been dwindling since the Untied States entered the war, dropping sharply during the recent waves of tanker sinkings.

Last Friday, the Petroleum Coordinator ordered that no consumer be delivered domestic heating oil until his supply tank was under one-fifth full, and then he should be limited to enough to fill the tank up to the three-quarter mark.

Other users must have less than a two-weeks supply on hand before they can get additional fuel oil.

Record Shipments

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes at the same time announced that tank car shipments of oil had reached record highs in the first two weeks of February. Mr. Ickes said he was attempting to put additional tank cars to work delivering petroleum products to the East.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spokesmen at the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office said that the offer of the Standard Oil Company to furnish tank cars to bring oil to the East was in line with the efforts of the Government.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes said last week that 5,000 to 10,000 rail tank cars were needed to help meet the situation in the East. Petroleum stocks in this area dropped 1,600,000 barrels in the week ended Feb. 14 and the supplies of petroleum products are as much as 12 per cent under the level of a year ago.

Rise in Corporate, Individual Income Taxes Seen Likely

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Treasury and Congressional tax experts were reported today to have agreed to recommend drastic increases in corporation taxes, individual income taxes and excise levies to help raise $7,000,000,000 additional revenue.

Well-informed Capitol sources said that the conferees virtually had decided that new sources such as a general sales tax and a special war profits tax were not practicable at present.

A decision to continue to use the present bases for taxation, it was understood, would not rule out sharply accelerated levies upon corporations with lucrative Government war contracts.

President Roosevelt, in his budget message last month, called for another $7,000,000,000 in general revenue, plus $2,000,000,000 in added social security levies.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, announced yesterday that the House Ways and Means Committee would start hearings on the new tax program next Tuesday with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau as the first witness.

When Mr. Morgenthau was asked at a press conference whether the Administration's recommendations would not have to include higher individual income tax rates because many taxpayers are in the Army, he replied:

"It will be the privilege of those who stay behind to make up the difference."

Advertisers Told Retail Sales Need Not Suffer

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Retail sales need not suffer because of the war, New York and New England advertising managers opening a two-day meeting were told.

Allen B. Sikes, eastern advertising bureau manager for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said, "If advertisers will appeal to the public in the same way as news editors and think in terms of what interests the reader, sales need not decline because of the war—and in fact can be increased."

Harry F. Twomey, Boston retail sales consultant, asserted, "If traditional American initiative and ingenuity are given full play, substitute materials and substitute products can be developed to take the place of goods which are fast disappearing from retailers' shelves and show windows."

The Advertising Managers' Bureau, New York State Dailies, is sponsoring the conference, attended by about 125 advertising managers.

U. S.-Britain Settle Broad Postwar Lend-Lease Terms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—An Anglo-American agreement on broad principles for post-war settlement of Lend-Lease aid extended Great Britain was announced today by the White House.

Pointing out that it was too early in the struggle to foresee or define detailed terms of settlement, the agreement set forth a "fundamental framework" which included expansion of trade, elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, a reduction in tariffs, and in general the attainment of the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

More specifically, it stated that articles which at the end of war can be returned to the United States, and which this nation wants back, will be returned.

To Promote Mutual Trade

Full account is to be taken of all reciprocal aid.

The agreement, signed yesterday by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, and Viscount Halifax, the British ambassador, declared that the terms finally agreed upon "shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations."

It was stipulated that the proposed Anglo-American post-war economic improvements were "open to participation by all other countries of like mind."

In detail, those objectives were listed as "Expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; . . . elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general . . . attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on August 12, 1941, by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom."

Reciprocal Aid Reaffirmed

At the outset, the agreement reaffirmed the intention of the United States to continue supplying aid to Britain, and provided that the British Government would supply this nation with such reciprocal aid and information as it is in a position to give.

Britain agreed that it would not, without the consent of the President, give away any defense articles or information transferred under the act, to anyone not an officer, employee or agent of the British Government.

Patent rights of Americans are to be fully protected.

The agreement covers all property, services, facilities and information provided since March 11, 1941, date of the Lend-Lease Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The rate of lend-lease aid to the other United Nations has tripled since Pearl Harbor, it was disclosed today in an official report.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the Lend-Lease Administrator, said in testimony made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee that during the first 8½ months of the program, such aid averaged about $141,000,000 monthly, compared with $338,000,000 in December and $462,000,000 in January.

$2 Billion Worth Sent

He also disclosed that the air ferrying service across the Atlantic to the Middle East, created last summer and operated with Lend-Lease funds, had been extended "so that the bombers for our fighting forces, as well as those of our allies, can be flown by that route to the fighting areas of the Southern Pacific."

Lend-Lease aid to the Free French and the Free Belgians contributes to protection of the route across Africa, he said. Bases in Scotland and Northern Ireland, built with Lend-Lease funds, are now available for American troops in that part of the world, the administrator added.

From March to the end of November, Lend-Lease aid totaled $1,202,000,000, and by the end of January had reached more than $2,000,000,000 and was still climbing at an accelerated pace, Mr. Stettinius reported.

"This increase must and will continue," Mr. Settinius said in asking that $5,330,000,000 in direct lend-lease funds voted by the House, plus an additional $95,000,000 be incorporated in the pending $32,762,737,900 supplemental expense appropriation.

He said virtually all of $12,985,000,000 previously appropriated for Lend-Lease had been allocated for procurement.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market sagged again last week to further new lows on the averages since 1938, and about the only favorable thing that could be said of it was that volume remained trifling, running along under 400,000 shares a day all week, and that the rails again did better than the industrials. They have not penetrated their December lows. The industrials have.

The financial news didn't help much. Du Pont's dividend cut might have been expected to follow General Motors' but Chrysler's cut from $1.50 to $1 was bad news by itself. The Supreme Court's ruling in the Bethlehem war profits case was taken to foreshadow more meticulous limits on profits in this war.

Tax stories out of Washington are becoming more numerous, and they darken the outlook for not only the earning powers of corporations but the investing powers of stock market buyers. Weakness of the oils was natural, for many of them have heavy investments in the Dutch East Indies, in Aruba, and in tankers. The drop of four points in United Fruits seemed a likely response to the presence of undersea boats in the Caribbeans. Less understandable was the 10-point break in Beech-Nut.

Outlook for Dividends

Business inventories will probably decline from here on, after the long increase during the "defense honeymoon." As they decline, corporations will probably find themselves heavy holders of cash, like the public when rationing begins to actually curb consumption severely. But this is not much consolation for stockholders. The corporations will probably either put the cash into war plant, or subscribe to Government bonds with it, or else let it accumulate against the day when the swords are beaten back into plowshares.

The bulge in retail sales seems to be levelling off. Some hoarders have probably accumulated all their pantries and closets will hold. Others sniff the approach of income-tax day. Others have decided hoarding is not such a nice thing to do after all. Some stores have discounted promotions; others have instituted unofficial rationing systems or other checks on excessive buying.

The buying wave was particularly heavy in refrigerators, radios, washing machines, and electric ranges. Sales volumes in these is bound to fall off because there aren't many more of these items left to sell, and, besides, people can't stock these things up indefinitely.

More price control appears on the way, particularly in retail prices. Some of the retailers are trying to head it off by suggesting voluntary price control to Mr. Henderson. But the OPA is likely to go ahead; the only thing holding it back is probably the element of time. After a while it will get round either to rationing, which will make price control less necessary, or to price control, which will make rationing more necessary.

Commodity Prices Still Strong

Speculative rail lines were again strong, perhaps in anticipation of an early ICC grant of substantial increases in freight rates. This decision, however, was expected already. The hitch may foreshadow some disappointment.

Commodity price averages continue to rise slowly, but this rise is almost solely due to continued slow appreciation in the farm commodities. It looked for a while last week as though the government could hold the price of hogs at present levels (around $12.75 a hundred-weight) without a price ceiling, by the refusal of Surplus Marketing Administration (which buys heavily for lease-lend) to pay anything higher. If it worked this would be a considerably more desirable method of holding prices than the use of a flat ceiling, which generally means in the end either a proliferation of complex schedules of premiums and discounts or else injustices and trade dislocations.

The now acute shipping shortage is being sharply reflected in commodities. Prospects of getting burlap or manganese from India are deteriorating. A steamer torpedoed off Brazil last week was heavily loaded with cocoa. The only reason for a coffee shortage is shipping shortage but it exists. Cargo space is scarce even for hauling sugar from Cuba, with talk on the increase of landing it in Florida for rail transshipment.

Defense Bond Sales Ease

Treasury issues were soft the first part of the week because allotments, as high as 30 per cent, were anticipated, because Singapore fell, and because joy-riding has been reduced on the new offering. Then they hardened on news that the Federal had been supporting the market, and also on the rumor that the Federal would take some means of increasing excess reserves.

Defense bond sales for February are now expected to run between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000, compared with $1,074,000,000 in January. This is not so bad considering that January saw a good deal of buying of entire-year quotas, and that February is a short month. But it does not show any pronounced uptrend in sales such as had been, if not expected, at least hoped for.

The deal for the distribution of North American's Union Electric stock is off apparently indefinitely. Company and bankers couldn't get anywhere near each other on price, and the SEC, it is said, doesn't want to force a Section 11b (holding company disintegration) sale at too low a price. In fact, some people here have even ventured the hope that the SEC will not push this disintegration business, at least until and unless market appraisal of utility stocks gets a little more optimistic.

Most British Dockers Adopt New Work Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Organization of all British dockers as weekly wage earners instead of casual workers is now well under way. It follows on the dock labor schemes introduced in Glasgow and Liverpool last summer.

Purpose of the change is to secure a dependable and flexible labor force, essential under war conditions and to economize man power by making all dockers do a full week's work, instead of perhaps only a few days in each week as in the old way. It is also considered a change of considerable social importance which it is hoped, will continue after the war.

Rapid Adoption

The dock schemes at Glasgow and Liverpool are separate from the comprehensive national organization now set up, and for the present will be unaffected by it. Bristol began working under the new national scheme at the end of December, and London, South Wales ports, and Hull were scheduled to come in by the end of January. Within six months, it is expected no British port will be using old methods of labor organization.

The National Dock Corporation, Ltd., has been set up to administer the new organization. The corporation is a compromise between state and private control. It is counted as a private company but makes no profits and works in close co-operation with the Government, which appoints its chairman. Its directors are nominated by the National Joint Council for Dock Labor, which represents both sides of the industry. Among the directors is Mr. A. Deakin, the Acting General Secretary of the Transport and General workers' Union, while the chairman is Mr. R. T. Garrett, chairman of the National Council of Port Labor Employees.

This balance between dockers, employers and government is the essence of the organization. It is extended to the local boards which the corporation sets up to administer each port area. At Bristol the local board also includes a non-union docker as well as representatives of the dockers' union, and the employers.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, formerly secretary of the Transport Union, has been chiefly responsible for the plans to reorganize dock labor. He recently praised the corporation in Parliament saying "It avoids the rigidity of state control yet gives state backing, and secures a certain amount of flexibility." He thought that the idea might be extended in post war years to other industries. The corporation has the approval of dockers' leaders, and the sincere co-operation of the employers.

The National Dock Corporation has met many of the criticisms which were made on the Glasgow and Liverpool schemes. At these ports the dockers are direct employees of the Ministry of Transport, who allocates them to port employers. With the corporation the men are directly under the employers and follow those for whom they previously worked.

System Worked Out

They come under the corporation only when they are unemployed and are drawing attendance money. The attendance money and resultant guaranteed wage are lower under the corporation than under the Glasgow and Liverpool schemes, being five shillings an attendance, and £2.15s. a week, as against seven shillings and sixpence an attendance and £4.2s. 6d. a week. It was thought that the high guaranteed wage put a premium on securing attendance money rather than work.

Corporation payments are so arranged that a man should be able to make more when working than under the Glasgow-Liverpool scheme. With the corporation, discipline is in the first place in the hands of the employers and afterward of the corporation and appeal boards. The dockers are divided into two categories, those who are fit for the hardest work and older men who can only do part-time work.

Each dock area is to have its own scheme with variations in accord with local conditions. The local boards though appointed by, and responsible to, the corporation consist of men chosen by local employers and trades unions.

Canada's War Loan Campaign Picks Up

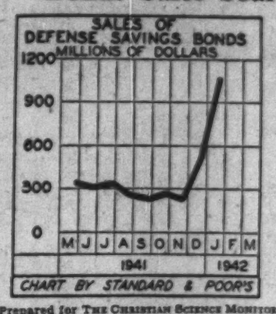
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24 (Canadian Press)—Canada's second $600,000,000 Victory Loan campaign bounded past the half way mark at the close of business yesterday, the Victory Loan Committee announced today.

Subscriptions yesterday totalled $55,661,600—the biggest single day's business since the campaign opened Feb. 16—and brought cumulative total to date to $310,810,750.

Retail Prices Up Sharply

NEW YORK — Retail prices showed the largest monthly advance since September, 1941, according to the Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index. The index at 110.2 (January 3 = 100) showed a gain of 1.8 per cent during the month of January. This compares with the gain of 0.7 per cent during the previous month. Current prices are 17 per cent above the corresponding period of 1941, and 24 per cent above the low immediately preceding the outbreak of the war in 1939.

Defense Savings Bonds Sales Soar



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Spectacular gain in sales of defense savings bonds last month is not viewed as permanent. Large investors buy up to their annual legal limit each January, then can buy no more for the rest of the year.

Refrigerator Production To Cease April 30

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has issued a stop-order on refrigerator manufacturing effective April 30, and asked that production meanwhile be restricted to simple models pending conversion of the industry to 100 per cent war production.

The order permits manufacture of 489,000 domestic mechanical refrigerators up to April 30, but their sale is frozen pending rationing for military and essential civilian use. Retail sales already have been curbed. Each dealer has been notified he may sell 100 refrigerators from stock, or one twelfth of his 1941 sales, counting from 10 a. m. eastern war time, Feb. 14, and that the freeze order applies automatically to any stocks remaining after these sales are made.

The order provides that the ratio of de luxe, semi-de luxe, and so-called high-humidity models may not be increased over the ratio prevailing between Aug. 1, 1941, and Jan. 31, 1942. This was accompanied by a request that production be confined to simpler models, stripped of trimmings which use up critical metals.

The refrigerators produced up to April 30, plus those already frozen in warehouses and in the hands of manufacturers, will provide a stock pile of about 750,000 units which will be available only for military requirements and uses essential to public health and safety.

The WPB also issued an interpretation of the freeze-order ruling that refrigerators sold, leased or traded before 10 a. m. eastern war time, Feb. 14, but not delivered or shipped until after that time must be included as part of the retail sales quota permitted under the freezing order.

Voluntary Price Ceiling Urged For Flashlight Makers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has asked manufacturers to put a voluntary price ceiling on flashlights, dry batteries and flashlight bulbs, because of heavy buying.

Coupled with the action was an OPA warning against what it termed foolish hoarding of batteries for blackout use.

OPA asked producers not to increase prices above the levels of Feb. 1 and to cancel any increases made since that time. On that date an emergency price schedule, occasioned by heavy buying on the Pacific Coast, was in effect.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson described flashlights and dry batteries as "items of essential civilian defense equipment" and said that stability of prices was of "great importance."

Although the first buying rush has subsided, the Administrator said in a letter to the industry, "the demand for flashlights and all dry batteries continues to exceed the supply."

In making the letter public, Mr. Henderson added a caution against household hoarding of dry cells.

"Dry batteries deteriorate, even though not in use," he said. "The accumulation of a hoard of batteries beyond actual needs is foolish. When put to use, cells that have been stored for some time will prove ineffective. This means that valuable materials have been wantonly wasted. Buy batteries for prompt use only."

He said further studies would be made of the dry battery industry with a view to possible formulation of definite price controls.

Cane Sugar Advisory Committee Selected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has announced the formation of a nine-member cane sugar refining industry advisory committee headed by A. E. Bowman, chief of WPB's sugar section.

The group will advise WPB on methods of coping with the sugar shortage.

The committee members are:

Ellsworth Bunker, National Sugar Refining Company, New York; Joseph F. Abbott, American Sugar Refining Company, New York; L. Compiglia, California and Hawaii Sugar Corporation, San Francisco; Thomas Oxnark, Savannah Sugar Refining Company, Savannah, Ga.; Henry E. Worcester, Revere Sugar Refining Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Taussig, Sucrest Company, New York; Charles Codchaux, Sugars, New Orleans, La.; W. C. Kemper, Sterling Sugars, Inc., Franklin, La., and E. W. Colman, Inland Sugar Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Government Asks for All Idle Aluminum

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has undertaken to purchase every pound of idle aluminum in the hands of American industry.

The War Production Board addressed "requests" to 500 manufacturers having aluminum stocks, inviting them to sell to the Government their excess supplies at less that cost prices on a voluntary basis, but added the threat of requisitioning to speed compliance.

To Be Requisitioned

"This offer will be withdrawn shortly," the companies, which hold an estimated 20,000 pounds of aluminum, were warned. "Idle and excessive inventories of aluminum not offered for sale to the Government before this offer is withdrawn will be subject to being requisitioned and taken over by the Government."

The federated metals division of the American Smelting and Refining Company has been designated the agent of the Government-owned Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in making the purchases.

Responsibility for carrying out the program was lodged in the inventory and requisitioning branch of WPB, which has power to requisition supplies needed in the war effort on a "seize now and pay later" basis.

Several million dollars of RFC funds are available to absorb the difference between what the Government will pay owners of the metals and what it can get in reselling it as scrap. Thus, the Government and the private owners of the aluminum will share the loss involved in placing the metal, vital in war plane production, in the hands of scrap processors.

A schedule of prices which the Government is willing to pay metal-holders was appended to the notice. For metal on which the lowest quoted base price on Oct. 1, 1941, was 23 to 25 cents a pound, the Government will pay 18 cents. For metal which cost 99 cents or more, the Government will pay 50 cents.

The metal which the Government proposes to buy is useless in the hands of civilian manufacturers, because the WPB last month prohibited the use of the metal except on war contracts and for 15 other items, virtually all related to war production.

"Where it can be used in its present form, the aluminum obtained by the program just inaugurated will be shipped immediately to plants engaged in producing implements of war," said J. S. Knowlson of WPB. "However, it is anticipated that a high percentage of the material will have to be remelted before it can be used again."

Urged Not to Wait

He urged all holders of aluminum not to wait until the Government seeks them out, but "immediately and voluntarily make their excess inventories available for war use" by reporting at once to the WPB any supplies they would be willing to sell.

Mr. Knowlson spoke of a critical shortage now existing, despite the fact that civilian uses have been cut off and that new plants will be in production by the middle of the year sufficient to bring the country's production to 1,400,000,000 pounds annually, compared to last year's production of slightly over 600,000,000 pounds.

"The schedule of prices was worked out by the inventory and requisitioning branch after full consideration had been given to providing a fair and just return to the owner, who has aluminum which he cannot use because of war restrictions, and proper protection of the Government's interests," Knowlson said.

Owners accepting the terms will be instructed by the company on where to ship the metal.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar.	2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar.	2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar.	2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar.	10
Union Savings Bank	Mar.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar.	16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar.	16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar.	16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar.	16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar.	18
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks		
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar.	2
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar.	16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar.	20

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	212,990
1942 volume to date	19,235,871
1941 volume to date	20,460,055

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—A slightly more hopeful war psychology inspired bidding for selected stocks in today's market.

Steels, motors and specialties were out in front for gains of fractions to more than a point at the start. Dealings, moderately fast for a brief interval, soon slackened to a crawl and, near the final hour, extreme advances were reduced in most cases. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Brokers suggested the confident tone of the President's broadcast, together with the reported smashing of the Japanese Bali invasion fleet, served to offset a lot of other cloudy international developments marketwise. There was nothing particularly stimulating in the domestic picture but most customers returned from yesterday's holiday in a more cheerful mood.

Better share movers in the morning—some eventually slipped—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, du Pont, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft and Anaconda. Rails, utilities, rubbers, oils and mail orders were narrow.

Attracting support in the curb were Lake Shore, Brewster, Aero, American Cyanamid and Pittsburg Plate Glass.

The bond market held at relatively higher levels today under moderately heavy demand for selected rails and utilities.

Going into the final hour a majority of active issues were minor fractions to around a point higher with a number of low to medium priced rails at the top of the list. St. Louis-Southwestern refunding 4s and Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s were among the late gainers.

In the advancing contingent were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Alleghany modified 5s, Rock Island general 4s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Governments joined in the forward movement to a modest degree. Activity in this department of the stock exchange was limited but a fairly broad market prevailed over the counter where large institutional investors were reportedly good buyers.

Foreign dollar bonds, including the South Pacific group, inclined to irregularity. New South Wales 5s were under water several points but more stability was shown by Australian loans.

Grain Prices Are Generally Easier

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prices of grain futures turned mildly reactionary after a higher start today. Weakness in the corn pits soon spread to other commodities, and in most instances early gains were wiped out entirely and in some cases were replaced by fractional losses.

The trading pace was slow and many interests preferred to await the outcome of the farm bloc bill, aimed to force the Government to purchase agricultural commodities in the open market.

Wheat closed ⅛ to ⅜ cents under Saturday's final levels, May $1.29⅞, July $1.31½-⅜; corn ¼ to ½ down, May 87⅜-¼; July 89¼; oats unchanged to ¼ lower, soybeans ¾ to ⅞ down, rye ⅛ to ⅜ higher and lard unchanged to 2½ cents higher.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Altorfer Bros pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Canada Cem pf	$1.25		Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Sou Col Pow Co 7 pf	$1		Mar. 14	Feb. 23
Utan P & L $7 pf	$1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 2

Irregular

Budd Wheel	25c		Mar. 13	Mar. 3
Dobeckmun Co.	25c		Mar. 10	Mar. 2
Gamewell Co.	$1		Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Hollander (A) & Sons, Inc.	25c		Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Maryland Fd	.06c		Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Mesta Mch Co.	75c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Richardson Co.	30c		Mar. 12	Feb. 28
U S Sugar Corp	15c		Mar. 10	Feb. 27
Universal Prod	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 18

Participating

U S Sugar Cp 6.4 cum pf cv P A	15c		Mar. 10	Feb. 27

Reduced

Kings Co Lt pf B	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf C	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf D	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16

Resumed

Nelson (H) Corp	26c		Mar. 30	Feb. 27
United Paperboard	25c		Mar. 16	Mar. 3

Initial

Jacobs Airc Eng	15c		Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Lily-Tulip Cup	37½c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
U S Sugar Cp 6.4 cum pf cv pf A	40c		Mar. 10	Feb. 27
Wellman Eng Co	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16

Extra

Gaylord Cont'a'r	12½c		Mar. 16	Mar. 2

Regular

Amer Felt Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Amer News Co	30c	B-M	Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Am Roll Mill pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 16
Beneficial Loan Co.	10c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Cambria Iron Co	$1	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Colt's Pat Fire A Mfg	$6.50		Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do B	10c		Mar. 31	Mar. 12
De Jay Stores	10c		Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Eddy Paper Corp	37½c		Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Exolon Co	25c		Mar. 16	Mar. 3
Fuller (G A) Co pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Gaylord Cont'ainer	12½c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
Gen Finance Corp	5c		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Gulf Sts Util $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 27
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 27
Kan City Pw & Lt Co $6 pf B	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Lang (John A) & Sons Ltd	17½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Liquid Carbonic Cp	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Miss Pw Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Montreal Cottons Ltd	$1	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 2
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Motor Finance pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 14
Northwest Publications Inc 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Do 6 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Ohio Edison Co pf	$5		Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $6.60 pf	$1.65	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $7.20 pf	$1.80	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Parker Appli'ce Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Pa'on Mfg Co Ltd	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
P'ples Wtr&Gaspf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Quaker Oats	$1	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 7
Russell Mfg Co	37½c		Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Scranton Lace	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Sharon Steel Corp	25c		Mar. 26	Mar. 26
Do $5 conv pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Stand Oil Co (Ky)	25c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 27
Strawbridge & Clothier 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Texas Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Toronto Elevators Ltd 5½% pf	65c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 26
Union Invest 1st pf	95c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Washington Water Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 25

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	46	45½	45½	— ½
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	108¼	108	108	Feb19
51¾	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb19
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	3	34½	34	34	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb16
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	¼	¼	¼	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅞	4½	4½	Feb21
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb21
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	4	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	130	129½	129½	— ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb20
9	5	Allied Stores	1	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75	75	75	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	3	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	18	18	18	Feb20
11¼	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	23⅜	22½	22½	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	42⅜	42½	42½	— ½
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	1	30½	30½	30½	
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	2	60½	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164½	164½	164½	Feb18
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	20	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70½	70	70½	+ ¼
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	72	72	72	+ ¼
8¾	4¾	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Feb20
6⅜	9⅜	Am Comm Al	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb20
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	6	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb20
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ½
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb19
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb20
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	•3	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb19
38⅛	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	28	28	28	+ ¾
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb17
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb21
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	37	37	37	— ¼
2½	1	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	Feb21
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	19	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Feb21
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb21
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
46⅜	20⅜	AP&L $6pf 1½k	1	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	24	11⅜	11	11⅛	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R(.45g)	1	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (⅝e)	7	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	
54	29¾	Am Snuff (1e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb20
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	16	20⅛	20½	20⅜	+ ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (¾e)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¾
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	16	127½	126¾	127⅛	
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	4	45½	44⅞	45½	+1
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	48	6¾	46	46¼	+ ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	+ ⅜
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	4⅜	4⅜	4½	Feb19
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(⅓e)	8	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	5	112¼	112¼	112¼	Feb21
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	4	69	69	69	
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅛
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅛	4¼	4½	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	23	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ½
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	33	33	33	— ½
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Feb20
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	15	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	6	64½	64	64½	+1
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¾e	7	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb19
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	25	25	25	
31⅜	18	Atch T&S Fe(1e)	26	35¾	35⅜	35½	
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	14	25⅞	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Feb21
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	20¾	20¼	20¼	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Feb20
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb20
72¼	61	Atlas Powd (⅜e)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8¼	8	8	
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb17
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	17	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
8½	5⅜	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb21
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
9⅝	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5½	5½	5½	Feb21
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
24⅛	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	3	15¾	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb20
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Feb20
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	81	81	81	Feb21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.50)	1	7	7	7	Feb21
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	16	34½	33¾	34	+ ⅝
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	6	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	Feb19
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
69½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	27	61⅜	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	119	119	119	
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (1½e)	1	20	20	20	
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	⅝	Blaw-Knox (.60)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	9	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Feb19
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	32	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	8	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	21	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb21
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	34	34	34	Feb20
		Bkly & Q Trans	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb19
		Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb19
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Feb20
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32½	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb20
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Feb21
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	2	20¾	20¾	29¾	+ ⅜
34½	18¼	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
35⅜	23⅛	Burling M (1.40)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+1
20⅞	15½	Burlington Rd (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb19
56¾	49	Burr Ad Ma .15e	9	7	6⅞	7	
9⅜	6¾	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb18
4⅛	1¾	Butler Bros .60a	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅞	4¼	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20	20	Feb19
23	18	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Byers (A M) Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10	10	10	Feb21
		C					
24⅜	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
5⅜	1⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
		Callahan Z-Lead	3	¼	¾	¾	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13	13	13	Feb21
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	42	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
38⅜	19⅝	Capital Adm A	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	25	25	25	— ½
3⅞	2⅜	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	64½	64	64	+ ⅜
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	23	55	54	54	— ⅛
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	8	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
10½	3⅜	Celotex (1)	2	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguirre ½	5	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	5	3⅛	2¼	2¾	— ¼
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	6	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb13
24⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
18	5⅝	Checker Cab	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb21
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	33¾	33¼	33½	
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Feb13
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb18
1⅞	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¼	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	8	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Feb20
44½	37½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	39½	38½	39½	Jan28
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb17
		Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb21
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb20
9⅜	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb18
14¾	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	41⅝	Chrysler Cp (1e)	85	51⅞	50⅞	51½	+1⅛
10⅝	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb16
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb19
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	6	39¾	39¾	39¾	+2¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	63¼	62½	62⅝	—1
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Feb20
16¼	10⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103	103	103	Feb19
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	6	12½	12¼	12¼	Feb20
20	12½	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
21⅜	11	Colum Br A .30e	2	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	42	1⅜	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
10	2½s 45	105.20	105.18	105.20
1	4¼s 52-47	114.25	114.25	114.25
8	2½s 60-55	108.21	108.21	108.21
8	2½s 72-67	100.17	100.17	100.17

New York City Bonds.

20	3s 80	100⅝	100¼	100½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	103	103	103
19	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87⅜	87½	87¾
10	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73½	73	73
8	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	61	61	61
5	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107⅞
1	Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
42	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	102¾	103
1	Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
7	Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
5	Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
20	Am T & T 3s 56	108	107¾	107⅞
4	Arm Del 4s 51	105	105	105
10	Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	104¾	105
6	AT&SF 4s 95	107¼	107	107½
6	Atl & Birm 4s 33	25	24½	25
18	AC Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
17	AC Line 4½s 52	71	71	71
6	AC Line 5s 45	65½	65	65½
	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
28	B&O 95 st A	63⅛	63½	63½
9	B&O 95 st C	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
44	B&O 2000 st D	44	43⅞	43⅞
61	B&O 96 st F	38⅞	38¾	38¾
89	B&O cv 60 st	39	38½	38½
41	B&O 4s 48	41	40¾	40¾
12	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	61	60⅞	61
3	B&O S W 50 st	53½	52½	52½
5	B&O T C 4s 59	47¼	47¼	47¼
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52½	52½	52½
2	BeneflndLoan 2¼s 50	58	58	58
2	Beth Stl 3½s 52	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
1	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Boston&Me 5s 55	104¼	104⅛	104⅝
31	Boston &Me 4½s 70	90	90	90
2	Boston&Me 4s 60	43¼	42½	43½
3	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	72½	72	73½
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	107½	107¼	107½
25	Buf R&P 5s 57	103⅜	103	103⅜
5	Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	40½	40⅜	40½
2	Bush Term 5s 55	61⅜	61	61⅜
7	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	59½	58	59½
1	Can Sou 5s 62	80	79	80
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	82	82	82
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
4	Can Nor 6½s 46	104	104	104
1	Can Pac 4s perp	110⅜	110	110
1	Carrier & Gen 5s 50	64¾	64¾	64¾
2	Carthage & Adir 4s 81	101	101	101
2	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Cen Ga 5½s 59	96¼	96¼	96¾
23	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	5	5	5
10	Cen New Eng 4s 61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
3	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	69	69	69
9	Cen Pac 5s 60	107½	107¾	107⅞
11	Cen Pac 1st 4s 59	56⅝	56⅜	56⅛
18	Cen R R NJ 5s 87 reg	76⅜	76¼	76¼
60	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛
13	ChgP&P 2¾s 70	15½	15½	15½
1	C&O rfg 1¾s 96E	102¾	102¾	102¾
33	Chi & Alton 3s 49	103	103	103
7	C&EQ rfg 5s 71 A	17¾	17½	17¾
10	C&EQ 4½s 77	79¾	79½	79½
8	CB&Q gen 4s 58	71¼	71	71
3	CB&Q 3½s III 49	81	80½	80½
15	Chi & E Ill inc 97	87¾	87⅜	87½
17	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	32¼	32	32¼
1	ChiGtWest 4s 88	45	45	45
2	Chi Ind & Ls 5s 66	66	65½	66
68	CMSP&P 5s Ser A 75	8½	8½	8½
10	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
29	CM&StP 4¾s 89	2¾	2¼	2¾
29	CM&StP 4½s 89C	47¾	47½	47¾
20	CM&StP 4½s 89E	48	47¾	47¾
2	CM&StJ 3½s 89 B	48	48	48
22	Chi&NW 4½s 37	44½	44½	44½
24	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	41	40⅝	40⅞
18	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	23	22¾	22¾
28	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛
2	Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	33½	33½	33¾
29	Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	2	2	2
36	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33½	33¼	33½
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22¼	21¾	21¾
12	Chi & NW 4s 87	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
21	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33¼	33	33
21	Chi & NW 3½s 87	32¾	32½	33
27	CRI & P 4½s 52A	32¾	32⅜	32⅝
20	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	CRI & P 4s 88	25⅛	25¼	25½
85	CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	25½	25¼	25½
15	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	CTH & SE inc 5s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
6	Chi & W Ind 4½s 62	52¾	52½	52½
21	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97	97	97¼
38	CCC&StL 4½s 77	96	96	96
2	Clec Elec Ill 5s 70	52¼	52	52¼
1	Clev Un Terms 5½s 72	105	105	105
7	ClevUnTerms 5s 73	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	66⅞	66⅛	66⅜
37	Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
40	Columbia G 5s 52 May	98	97¾	98
25	Columbia G 5s 1961	96¾	95¾	95¾
10	ComIMack inc 60ww	24¾	24¾	24¾
25	Comwlth Edev 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅛	107¼	107¼
15	Con Edis 3½s 56	105	105	105
1	Con Ry 4s 56	30½	30	30½
1	Consum Pow 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108	108	108
1	ConNoRy½s 42 rct	25	25	25
1	Curtis Pub 5s 55	88	88	88
86	Dal&Hud rfg 4s 48	60½	59¾	60
11	D&RG 4s 36	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5	D&RG West 5s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
14	Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
14	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25½	25½	26
1	Duquesne L 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	East Ry Minn 4s 48	109	109	109
1	Erie 4½s 57	98⅛	97½	98⅛
78	Erie 4½s 2015	106	106	106
10	Erie 5s 4s 95	55	54½	54½
8	FirestoneT&R 3s 61	89¼	89	89¼
10	Fla E Cst 5s 74	94¾	93½	93¾
5	FondaJ&G 4s 82fd	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Fonda J&G 2-4s 27 ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
12	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17½	17½	17½
5	Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	21¾	21¾	21¾
8	Goodrich 4¼s 56	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98	98	98⅛
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	102¼	102	102
25	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	95½	95½	95½
2	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	86	85½	86
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G reg	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Gt Nor 4s 46H	96	96	96
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	95	95	95
11	Gulf2M&Oh inc 2015	75¾	75¾	75¾
7	Gulf M&Oh in 2015 reg	59	58¾	58¾
10	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	58⅛	58	58
		103½	103½	103½

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Hockg V 4½s 49	124¼	124¼	124¼
15	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42¾	42½	42¾
4	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	38¼	38	38
55	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
2	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100½	100½	100½
7	Ill Cen 3½s 52	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
4	Ill Cen 4s 53	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44	44
12	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
16	Ill Cen 5s 55	45¾	45¼	45½
1	Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52¾	52¾	52¾
32	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	50	50	50
6	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47¼	47	47¼
2	Inland Stl 3s 61	43¾	43⅝	43¾
10	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	104½	104½	104½
42	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
14	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
7	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15	14⅞	14⅞
3	Int Paper 5s 55	28¼	26	28
3	Int Paper 5s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
87	Int T&T 4½s 52	104⅞	104½	104⅞
113	Int T&T 5s 55	46¾	45½	46¾
1	KCPS&Ltem 4s 38	49¼	47½	49
1	K C South 5s 50	47	47	47
10	Lac Gas 6s 42 A	72¾	72⅝	72¾
1	Lac Gas 6s 42 B	91	87	87
6	Lac Gas 5½s 53	77	91	91
7	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77	77	77
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	73½	73¼	73¼
4	Leh Val HTerm 5s54	100	100	100
12	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49¾	49	49¾
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	53¾	53½	53¾
6	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	40	40	40
22	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36¾	36⅜	36⅝
7	Leh Val Term 5s 51	33¾	33½	33⅝
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	58	57½	58
1	Long Isl rfg 4½ 49 st	95	95	95
2	Lorrillard Co 5s 51	95	95	95
1	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	121½	121½	121½
1	Louis & N 4s 60B	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	L&N 3s 80 St L	106	106	106
3	Manati Sug 4s 57	80	80	80
5	Manitow&Nor3½s41	50½	50	50½
5	Mich Can Gas 4s 63	39¾	39¾	39¾
26	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	12	12
26	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	35¾	35¼	12¼
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	15	14¾	14¾
*73	M-K-T 4½s 78	31¾	31¼	31¾
63	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¾	39	39¼
71	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30½	29¾	30½
18	Mo Pac 5s 65 ctf	1½	1½	1½
190	Mo Pac 5s 77 A	28½	28¼	28⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	28½	28¼	28⅜
42	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¼	28¼	28¼
15	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28½	28¼	28½
59	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28½	28¼	28½
2	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	28½	28¼	28½
10	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	28	28	28
5	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	3¾	3¾	3¾
86	Mo Pac 5s 2000 A	86½	86½	86½
1	Mont Pow 3¾s46 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	43¾	43	43
8	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37¼	37½
1	Mor & Eng RR 5s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	69¼	69	69
3	N Orl&NE 4½s 52	106½	106½	106½
8	NO Tex&Mex 5s B 54 ct	79	79	79
25	NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	41¾	41	41¾
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	43½	42	43½
33	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57¾	58
2	NYC cv 3½s 52	53	52¾	53
12	NYC&HR 3½s 97	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	75½	75	75
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	58½	58½	58½
16	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	54½	54	54½
28	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	80½	80	80¾
2	N Y Chi & StL 5s 78	66¾	66¼	66¾
1	N Y Connect 3½s 65	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	NY Yack&W 4s 73A	99½	99½	99½
4	NY Le&WDI 5s 43	55	54½	55
47	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	100	100	100
10	NYNH&H cn 6s 48	37¾	37½	37¾
36	NYNH&H 4½s 67	52¼	52¼	52¼
3	NYNH&H 4s 47	34½	34¼	34¼
1	NYNH&H 4s 56	32	31½	32
5	NYNH&H 4s 57	31¾	31¾	31¾
5	NYNH&H 5½s 57	8¼	7¾	8¼
7	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	28¾	28¾	28¾
38	N Y D & W gen 4s 55	28¾	28¼	28¾
1	NY Steam 3½s 63	17¼	17	17¼
3	NY Sub W rfg 5s 37	105½	105½	105½
19	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	30½	30½	30½
1	NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	43¾	43¾	43¾
3	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	66¾	66¼	66⅝
18	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅛	54½	55
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55½	54½	55½
2	Nor Pac 4s 97	51½	51½	51½
11	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Ohio 7d 4s 67	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
6	Ohio Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
2	Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	105	105	105
3	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	90¾	90¾	90¾
4	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	111¼	111	111
4	Pac T&T 3¾s 66C	106½	106½	106½
5	Panhandle EPL 3s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Para Pie 4s 56	102¾	102½	102¾
7	Pen Co 4s 63	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
1	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
4	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99½	99½	99½
1	Pen RR 3¾s 70	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Peoria&E Inc 4s 90	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Pere Marq 5s 56	6	6	6
2	Pere Marq 4½s 80	70	69¾	69¾
11	Pere Marq 4s 56	61¾	61	61
1	Phila Co 4½s 61	60½	60½	60½
9	Phil Elec 3½s 67	104	103¾	103¾
7	Ph Read C&I 5s 49	110¾	110½	110½
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	81¾	81¾	81¾
16	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
1	Pitts & WVa 4½s 59B	99	99	99
63	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	63	63	63
5	Readg 4½s 97 A	84¾	84	84¾
3	Readg 4½s 97B	82	82	82
11	Rem Rand 3½s 56	81¾	81⅞	81⅞
1	Republic Steel 4½s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
45	Rio Gr West 1st4s30	102¾	102¾	102¾
56	Rio Gr W cfc 4s 49	47½	46½	47½
7	Rl Ark & La 4½s 34	23½	22⅞	23
42	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	14	13¾	14
1	StLIM&S4sR&C 33	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
6	StLPeo&NW5s 48	69	69	69
18	St L S F 5s 50 B	44½	44	44½
9	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
116	St L S F 4½s 78	15½	15½	15½
1	StLSF 4½s 78ct st	15⅝	15⅛	15½
74	St L S F 4s 50 A	15	15	15
6	St L S F 4s 50A ct	14⅜	14½	14½
64	StLSW rfg 5s 90	14⅜	14	14⅜
2	St L SW 1st 4s 89	26¼	25½	26¼
100	Seab A L cn 6s 45	81	80¾	81
		9⅞	9¾	9¾

Foreign Bonds

5	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2	Australia 5s 55	46	46	45½
2	Australia 4½s 56	41½	41½	41½
4	Brazil 8s 41	26¼	26¼	26½
3	Brazil 6½s 26-57	22½	22½	22½
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	22½	22½	22½
2	Brazil Cr Ry 6½ 52	22½	22½	22½
2	Buen A 4½s 76	22½	22½	22½
5	Canada 5s 52	59⅝	59⅝	59⅞
1	Canada 3¼s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Canada 2½s 45	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Chile Mtge 6½s 57 asd	98¼	98¼	98½
1	Chile Mtge Bk 6s 61 asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5	Chile 6s 60 asd	13½	13½	13½
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Chile 6s 63 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	14¼	14¼	14¼
16	Colombo 3s 70	42½	42½	42½
3	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	33	33	33
11	Cuba 4½s 77	98½	98½	98½
1	Denmark 6s 42	76¼	76¼	76¼
1	El Salvador 8s 48 ct	32½	32½	32½
5	Mendoza (Prov) 8s 54	10½	10½	10½
10	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
8	N Sou Wales 5s 57	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Peru 7s 59	47¼	46½	47¼
2	Peru 1st 6s 60	9¼	9¼	9¼
9	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	9	9
1	Rio de Jan 8s 46	13½	13¼	13¼
2	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	13¼	13¼	13¼
7	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 68	13	13	13
4	Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	63½	63½	63½
10	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	59½	59½	59½
3	Sydney 5½s 55	45½	43½	43½
28	Urug aj 3¾4s4½s 79	54¼	53½	54

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5,287,000; previous day, 7,171,600; week ago, 6,511,900; year ago, 6,286,400; two years ago, 5,048,900; Jan. 1 to date, 347,640,350; year ago, 334,333,675; two years ago, 255,257,450.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 24

	Europe†			
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity	
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.02	
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	$	
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537	
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1460	
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748	
	South America			
Arg'tina—peso†	.2360	.2365	.7187	
Brazil—milreis†	.0520	.0520	.2025	
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060	
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5400	.6583	
	Far East			
India—rupee	.3031	.3036	.6180	
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806	
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8862	.8862	1.6931	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $332,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 18, an increase of $15,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $282,000,000.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9½	10⅞
American Barge Line Co	10½	11⅞
American Hardware Co	19¾	21¾
American Manufacturing	17¾	20¾
American Maniaac 5 pf	79¾	...
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	18¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	29¼	...
Appleton Company	28¼	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	...
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3½
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	7¾	8¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅜	14¼
Automobile Banking Corp pf	18¼	21¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	87	101½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	95¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	59¾	...
Boston Wharf Company	100¼	...
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	14½	16¾
Brown Co	28½	30¾
Brown Co pf	1.55	2.05
Campbell A S Co Inc	25¾	28½
Central Railway Signal A	3¾	4¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	39¾	...
Collyer Insulated Wire Co.	23½	32
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.	13½	15¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	25¾
Draper Corporation	24½	26¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co.	58¾	62¾
Eastern Corporation	15¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation pf	5¾	7¾
Exolon Co.	17¾	19½
Family Loan Society Inc.	9¾	11½
Family Loan Society pf A	12½	13¾
Fruit of the Loom	22	24½
General Fire Extinguisher	28¾	28¾
General Machinery	28¾	28¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	85	85
Goodall Worsted Company	84½	83¾
Graton & Knight Co.	82¾	83¾
Graton & Knight Co. 7 pf	81½	82
Great Northern Paper Co.	22	24½
Greenfield Tap & Die 86 pf	28¾	28¾
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	28¾	28¾
Harrington & Richardson	15	18
Heywood-Wakefield Co.	3¾	4½
Heywood-Wakefield Co. pf B	5¾	7¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	10⅝	11½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	17¾	18¼
Hooker Electro Chem	23¼	24¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	43¼	45¾
International Match Tool	10¼	11⅞
Keith George E Co	9¾	...
Kendall Company	74	76½
Kennedy's Inc pf	17¾	19¾
Landers Frary & Clark	24	25
Lincoln Stores	21	23
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Ludlow Mfg Associates	...	85
Marathan Paper Mills	33¼	36¼
Martin-Rockwell Corp	4¾	5¾
Merck & Co	42½	42½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	27½	30½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	108	113
†Metal & Thermit Corp	69¾	...
Millers Falls Company	26	29
National-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	11½
Nashawena Mills	5½	6½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	6¼	8¼
Nashua Manufacturing Co	58	...
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	15	17
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	48¼	52
National Chemical & Mfg	15¾	17½
National Shirt Shops	11¾	13¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	11¾	11⅝
Newmarket Manufac Co	13¼	13¼
Nicholson File Company	13	13
Nonquitt Mills	63½	63½
Orby Finance	55½	59½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	45½	43½
Parker Appliance	54¼	53½
Plymouth Cordage Company	87	101½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	95¾	95
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	99½	99⅞
Quissett Mills	99½	99¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	14¾	16¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¾	30¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	18¼	20
Sagamore Manufactur Co	20¼	22½
Sanford Mills	52	...
Submarine Signal Co	22¾	24¾
Tampax Inc	22¼	25¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¼	4
Union Premier Food Strs pf	3¾

Truce on Criticism Urged

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (CBS)—British radio commentators followed announcement of the British Cabinet shakeup with suggestions to American listeners that Britain and the United States stop criticizing each other's war efforts "so that we don't find ourselves doing Goebbel's job for him."

Most outspoken was J. B. Priestley, British novelist who radiocasts regularly over the BBC, stressing that "British Dominion, and American people are in a partnership to fight for a common cause about which we have no doubt whatever."

"Just because we are members of various democracies, and accustomed to speak our minds freely," he said, "the working of this partnership requires tact and care. Keep sharp criticism and denunciation for home use."

Mr. Priestley said a London newspaper recently printed quotations from the American press giving the impression that it was "filled with pungent, and not altogether fair criticism" of Britain. He held it was "all to the bad when the press or radio of one of our Allied nations is whipping up a general sharp criticism of the conduct of the war of one of the other Allied nations."

"For the last 18 months," he continued, "Dr. Goebbels and his colossal team of trained liars have been working like beavers to create suspicison and mistrust between Britain and the Dominions, and between the people of the British Empire and the people of the United States. Every possible trick has been tried. Up to now, he has completely failed."

MacArthur Praises New Garand Rifle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A report of "excellent" performance by the rapid-firing Garand rifle under actual combat conditions on the Bataan peninsula has been received from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

General MacArthur told the War Department, officials said, that his fighting men found that the weapon operated with no mechanical defects and did not develop stoppages from dust or dirt when used in fox holes.

In some instances, he added, the Garand had been used in almost constant action for as much as a week without cleaning or lubrication.

The Philippines commander suggested no modification in parts or assembly, the Department added. Ordnance experts say the gas-operated, clip-fed Garand has about three times more fire power than its predecessor, the bolt-action Springfield. The average rifleman fires about 40 shots a minute with the Garand.

Officially known as the U. S. rifle, caliber .30 ml, the Garand was sponsored by Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, the Chief of Army Ordnance. With it a soldier can fire eight shots as rapidly as he can pull the trigger. He does not have to bring the rifle off the target by handling a bolt between each shot, as is necessary with the Springfield.

Federal Workers In Transfer Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt, by executive order, has called for transfer of competent Federal employees from agencies less essential in the war effort to agencies where their work will count for more.

The order established a priority classification of Federal departments and agencies with respect to their importance to the war program.

The Budget Bureau will determine the priority ratings and the Civil Service Commission will make the transfers of workers.

An official statement said consent of employees would be required before transfer, with those transferred being guaranteed reemployment benefits similar to those accorded employees drafted into the military services.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 1; April 5; May 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 1; April 5; May 3.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on March 8; April 12; May 10.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 1, 15, April 5, 19; May 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 1, 15; April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29; May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 1, 15; April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 1, April 5; May 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 8, 22; April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on March 15, April 19; May 17.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Dorset

Poole: April 3. (For place and hour inquire locally.)

Lancashire

Manchester (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Peter Street, 3 p. m., March 28.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 2.
Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

California

Alameda: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 6.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 3.
Calexico: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 1.
Chico: Legion Memorial Hall, Esplanade and Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 2.
Coronado: Coronado Theater, 1142 Orange Avenue, 5 p. m., March 1.
Escondido: Elementary School Auditorium, Fourth and Broadway, 2 p. m., March 1.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 5.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., March 2.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 5.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 3. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400 kilocycles.
Placerville: Shakespeare Club House, Bedford Avenue, 3 p. m., March 1.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 8 p. m., March 6.
Watsonville: Watsonville Woman's Clubhouse, 12 Brennen Street, 8 p. m., March 6. (Note change of place.)
West Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.

Colorado

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 5.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (First Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 6.
Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Florida

Melbourne: Melbourne High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 1.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3. (Note change of date.)

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Illinois

Champaign (Second Church) Champaign Senior High School, State and Green Streets, 3 p. m., March 1.
Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 2.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Jerseyville: Jerseyville Grade School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., March 1.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 1.
Rockford: Church Edifice, 515 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., March 3.
Sterling: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 1.
Villa Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 1.

Indiana

Auburn: Assembly Hall, Court House, South entrance, 8 p. m., March 2.
Princeton: Armory Building, 126 South Hart Street, 3 p. m., March 1.

Kansas

Abilene: Church Edifice, Fifth and Cedar Streets, 8 p. m., March 6.
Fort Scott: Church Edifice, Third and Main Streets, 8 p. m., March 5.
Maryville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Church Edifice, Third Street and Ormsby Avenue, 8 p. m., March 3.

Massachusetts

Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m., March 7.
Holyoke: Holyoke High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p. m., March 3.

Mississippi

Greenville: Gold Room, Hotel Greenville, 8 p. m., March 3.

Missouri

Carthage: High School Auditorium, 714 South Main Street, 3 p. m., March 1.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 12 m., March 2.
St. Joseph (First Church): Church Auditorium, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., March 2.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 1.

Nebraska

Alliance: Masonic Banquet Room, 123 West Third, 8 p. m., March 2.
Grand Island (First Church): Majestic Theater, 3 p. m., March 1.
Nebraska City: Methodist Church, Eleventh Street and First Avenue, 3 p. m., March 1.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 1.

New Mexico

Raton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 6.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 3.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., March 5.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 2.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 3 p. m., March 7.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 5.

North Carolina

Asheville: Church Edifice, 64 North French Broad Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6.
Greensboro: Central Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6.
Southern Pines: High School Auditorium, South May Street, between East New York and East Massachusetts Avenues, 3:30 p. m., March 1.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Oklahoma

Enid: Emerson Junior High School Auditorium, 700 West Elm, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

South Carolina

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 5.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6.
Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3. (Note change of place.)
Denison: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.
Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.
Paris: Church Edifice, Kaufman and Seventeenth Streets, 8 p. m., March 6.
San Angelo: Crystal Ballroom, Cactus Hotel, 3:30 p. m., March 1. Radiocast Station KGKL, 1400 kilocycles.
Wichita Falls: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Utah

Ogden: Weber Central High School Building, 8 p. m., March 3.
Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., March 6.

Washington

Camas: High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Garfield Streets, 8 p. m., March 2.
Kirkland: Kirkland High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Virginia Theater, Twelfth Street, 3:15 p. m., March 1.

Need Is Urged For Men Like Farley on Job

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The big-time political spotlight played on the figure of James A. Farley once again here over the George Washington Birthday week-end as the one-time Democratic National Chairman and Postmaster General heard himself urged for important wartime administrative preference by Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Addressing the New York Assembly at the Hotel Commodore for the dinner featuring President Roosevelt's speech to the nation last night, Senator Connally hailed the "splendid administrative ability" of the erstwhile New Deal generalissimo.

The gesture to return Mr. Farley, now a business executive, to status in Washington had the hearty applause of the 1,000 diners at the New York observance of the patriotic holiday which this year replaced the annual Jackson Day Dinner of Democratic legend.

"I think that Jim Farley ought to be down in Washington helping in this war effort," Senator Connally said. "I know that he would respond to any call for national service. I believe he would grace any high position in the war machine in Washington. He has as many friends as any man in the United States."

One of 47 such Democratic Party dinners marking the day throughout the nation, the Hotel Commodore affair was a $50-a-plate assemblage of New York Democratic County chairmen, co-chairmen and members of the Democratic State Committee, the chairmanship of which is Mr. Farley's sole present official status in party affairs.

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, was another speaker, predicting for the United Nations "not only a military victory but a peace based on spiritual values and fair dealing to all peoples, regardless of race, creed or color."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LADY wishes to sublet attractive 3-room apt. March through Sept.; Christian Scientists preferred. Lon. 2712, or 1846 Com. Ave., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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ROOMS TO LET

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, sunny, attractive; also small room; 2 blocks from Brookline Hill Station, near buses; business girl, Protestant; kitchen priv. 28 Stanton Rd. Ph. Lon 6451.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 34 Plaza St.—Choice furnished front rm., $5.50; facing Park; all transportation. NEvins 8-3462 after 5 p. m. G. Johnstone.

N. Y. C., 500 Ft. Washington Ave. (Apt. D-32) Large light room, adjacent bath; business woman or couple; write or call.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN WITH CAR, and servant, will share her Connecticut home. Write Box H-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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European Local Classified

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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

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CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

ORGANS FOR SALE

ORGAN—3 manual electro pneumatic, 25 stops; chamber required at least 26'x16' plus blower. THOMPSON, 6 Station Road, Parkstone. Telephone 273.

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LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150, 49 York Street, W. 1.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

B	O	F	F	I	N		H	E	L	P
O	D	O	R		O	P	A	L		O
Z	A	X		S	P	I	T		F	T
	L		F	L	A	G		T	O	O
A		J	O	E	L		P	A	L	M
C	L	O	U	D		G	I	L	D	A
T	E	A	R		W	I	C	K		C
E	A	N		M	I	L	K		W	
E	D		G	U	L	L		M	A	P
S		C	O	R	D		B	O	R	E
S	C	O	T			E	L	E	V	E	N

952

ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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26 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

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WHICH FIT THE FEET
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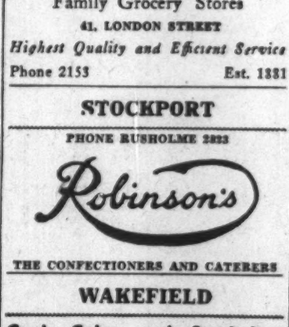

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Household Ironmongery
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SWITZERS offer a service unexcelled in Dublin for skill and artistry. Eugene Permanent Waving a speciality.
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We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
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Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
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HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
6, Kelvingrove St. Phone 4709 Douglas

*

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shower of Shingles

Eugene, Ore.

As in large cities, so in the smallest communities throughout the land, runs a network of women's clubs, and the friendly interest and genuine helpfulness expressed by these groups is inestimable.

In one small rural community, back in the hills, where the members often attended their club on horseback, frequent "bridal" showers were given. The most active members of this club were two elderly sisters, who were affectionately known as "The Maids." Despite their small income these two members always managed to bring their share of gifts to the gatherings. After one such shower, they were told by the group that the next party would be in their honor. The two laughingly remonstrated.

The club members put their heads together. Didn't "The Maids'" tiny home need a new roof? There was the solution. The next shower was one of shingles and nails!

Daily Anecdote

Appropriate Action

One can never tell how George Bernard Shaw will react to any given experience, and in the very unexpectedness of his activities lies much of the great playwright's charm.

Once Mr. Shaw attended a sold-out performance of "Caesar and Cleopatra," and was obliged to witness the performance from the standee's section. A stranger standing behind the author persisted in poking his head over Shaw's shoulder.

Taking out his handkerchief, Shaw applied it to the man's nose at the same time patting and twisting it pretty vigorously.

The man, with an angry exclamation, jerked back his head.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," cried Shaw, with mock concern. "I thought it was mine, you know."

Daily Quotation

IF you would not be known to do a thing—never do it.—EMERSON.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aranda, Gen. Antonio (än-tō′-nyō ä-rän′-dä) — Spanish military leader.

Chetnik—Popular spelling for četnik—(chět-nēk′). Anglicized plural chetniks (chět-nēks′). Yugoslav plural četnici (chět-nē′-tsē). A Serbian guerrilla soldier.

Carmona, Gen. Oscar de Fragoso (ōs′-kēr thě frá-gō′-zōō kēr-mō′-nä) — Re-elected President of Portugal.

Elizalde, Joaquín Miguel (hwä-kēn′ mē-gěl′ ā′-lē-säl′-dā)—Philippine Commissioner in Washington.

Guardia, Dr. Rafael Calderón (rä′-fä-ěl′ käl′-dä-rōn′ gwär′-thyä)—President of Costa Rica.

Kimura, Lieut. Gen. Naoki (nä-ō-ke kē-mōō-rä—even accent)—Japanese general fighting in the Philippines.

Roletti, Gen. Julio (hōō′-lyō rō-lē′-tē)—Defense Minister of Uruguay.

Sueyro, Rear Admiral Benito (bä-nē′-tō swē′-ē-rō) — Commander of Argentina's high seas squadron.

von Schaumburg, Lieut. Gen. Ernst (ĕrnst fôn shoum′-bŏŏrĸ) — German Military Commander in Paris.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Aguinaldo, Gen. Emilio (ä′-gē-näl′-dō)—Veteran Filipino insurrectionist leader, now promoting the cause of Japan in the Philippines.

Aruba (ä-rōō′-bä)—Netherlands-owned island off the coast of Venezuela, important as an oil refining center.

Caribbean Sea (kăr′-ĭ-bē′-ăn; or kă-rĭb′-ē-ăn)—Sea between the West Indies and Central and South America.

Madagascar (măd′-ă-găs′-kēr)—Large French-owned island off the east coast of South Africa.

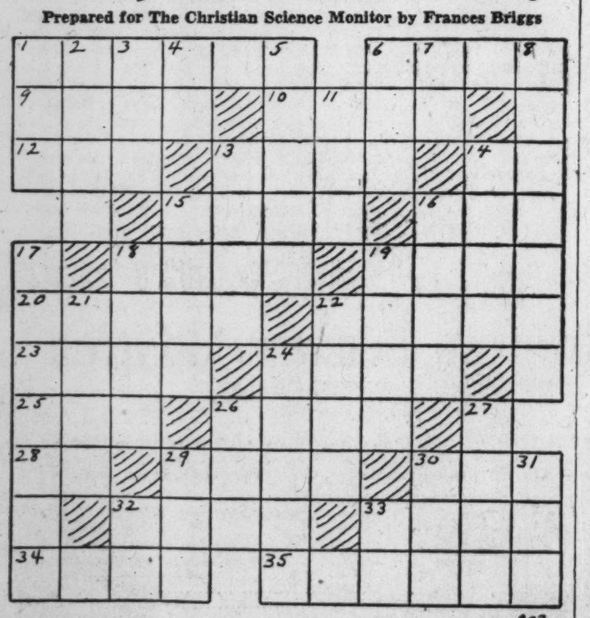
Martaban, Gulf of (mär′-tä-bän′)—Inlet from the Bay of Bengal, on the coast of Lower Burma.

Kēy: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Answer to "Who Is This?"
Phineas T. Barnum

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is one of principal characters in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend"?
6—Who assisted Christian over Slough of Despond in "Pilgrim's Progress"?
9—Scent.
10—A geyserite is a variety of what?
12—What is a tool for trimming slates?
13—What is a long, pointed rod for holding meat to be roasted over a fire?
14—What measure of length is equal to 12 inches (abbr.)?
15—What is a large flat slab of stone suitable for pavements?
16—Also.
18—What was first name of creator of Br'er Rabbit?
19—What part of your hand is sometimes referred to as the "table"?
20—If you looked aloft and saw a cumulus, it would be what?
22—Who is Rigoletto's daughter?
23—Rip.
24—What draws up the oil that is ignited in a lamp?
25—Hastened.
26—Cheese is made from what?
28—What ending denotes the past tense?
29—The kittiwake is what?
30—Short sleep.
32—What cubic measure is used for wood cut for fuel?
33—What is past tense of "bear"?
34—Who would wear a Glengarry bonnet?
35—There are usually how many players on a side in cricket?

Down

1—What pseudonym was used by Dickens in early life?
2—What is an East Indian woody vine?
3—What animal is noted for its cunning?
4—Where is Brittany (abbr.)?
5—What is any prickly pear?
6—If you were a leghorn, it would be what?
7—What is general Hebrew designation for God?
8—Washington, D. C., is on what river?
11—Young swine.
13—What is a vehicle on runners?
14—What is a layer or thickness?
15—How many on a side in curling?
16—A loquacious person would do what?
17—Minnie Maddern Fiske was celebrated as what?
18—Who would be coupled with Darby?
19—What is the plectrum used by a mandolinist?
21—"As heavy as ——."
22—Who forbade Goody Blake to carry home a few sticks from his land?
24—Who wrote "The Ballad of Reading Goal"?
26—What is a river of Germany and Yugoslavia?
27—What place is celebrated in Cowper's poem of John Gilpin?
28—Obtained.
30—In what month was Oliver Goldsmith born (abbr.)?
31—Writing implement.
32—What is a prefix meaning "with"?
33—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE "VICTORY" SUIT PROPOSED FOR AMERICAN MEN TAKES 2 5/8 YARDS OF CLOTH. AN AVERAGE SUIT TAKES 3 1/2 YARDS.
NO LAPELS
NO POCKETS
NO VEST
KINGMAN REEF, 1100 MILES SOUTH OF HONOLULU, IS REPUTED TO BE THE SMALLEST POSSESSION OF THE U.S. ONLY 150 FT. IN DIAMETER.
IT'S A FACT TIRE WEAR ON CURVES IS 1200% GREATER THAN ON THE STRAIGHT-AWAY.
NO CUFFS
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Gilded Grasshopper Surmounts the Famous Faneuil Hall?

Faneuil Hall in Boston is popularly known as the "Cradle of Liberty" because it was a favorite meeting place of Revolutionary patriots. It was a gift of Peter Faneuil, a prosperous merchant of the time, and was built in 1742.

From a drawing by John Albert Seaford

CUPOLA ON FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON

As originally constructed, the Hall was 100 by 40 feet, two and a half stories high, and largely constructed of imported English brick. Destroyed by fire in 1761, it was soon rebuilt. In 1805 the Hall was remodeled, a third story being added and a side wall being moved back 40 feet, giving the Hall a capacity of 3,000 persons.

It was in Faneuil Hall that General Howe was witnessing a farce, "The Blockade of Boston," the night before the battle of Bunker Hill. When a messenger rushed into the Hall, crying, "The Yankees are attacking our Bunker Hill works!" the majority of the audience thought it but a part of the play. General Howe was not deceived, however, and ordered his men to alarm posts.

The gilded grasshopper which serves as a weathervane atop the Hall is perhaps the most noted steeple adornment in Boston. It is said that a certain American consul made a practice of testing persons who claimed Boston citizenship by requiring them to tell what surmounted the cupola of Faneuil Hall.

Historians do not agree as to why the grasshopper was chosen as a model. According to one account, the grasshopper was carved by Shem Drowne, the hero of Nathaniel Hawthorne's tale, "Drowne's Wooden Image." This account further avers that Drowne chose the grasshopper as his model because it was while dashing about the countryside in an attempt to capture one of those far-leaping creatures that he met the man who gave him his start on the road to success.

Another commentator on early times gives an entirely different story of the grasshopper's origin. This account states that the first building of the Royal Exchange, the headquarters of London commerce, was erected by Sir Thomas Gresham. This edifice bore on its bell-tower a gilt grasshopper, from the Gresham crest. The grasshopper chosen to top the cupola of Faneuil Hall in Boston, according to this commentator, was put there in imitation of the one in the Royal Exchange of London.

W. P. Keasbey

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

For the fun of the thing, and perhaps to a certain extent, for the money to be made out of fooling the public, this man, son of a tavernkeeper of Bethel, Connecticut, indulged in exhibiting various fraudulent freaks and curios, like the cherry-colored cat. He used to say that, "the American people like to be fooled," so he charged them for that pleasure. In due time he became the most noted showman of his day. He made several fortunes in his time and started to work for his living when he was only thirteen.

(Score . . . 100)

His first venture in the show business was when he purchased an elderly Negro slave, Joice Heth, by name, and advertised her as having been the nurse of General Washington, exhibiting her with considerable profit.

(Score . . . 75)

Among his other famous exhibits he included a noted dwarf—Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut—whom he billed as General Tom Thumb. He offered a famous soprano $1,000 a night to sing for 150 nights and received $700,000 as a result of the tickets sold at auction. In one case a single ticket was sold for $650. Shortly thereafter, however, he was bankrupt, but began new enterprises and made another fortune. He was famous for his three rings.

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere)

Monitor Camera Club from Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

Morning Shadows

A Verse for Today . . .

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

—JAMES 4:7, 8.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Leon Henderson has been given the job of fixing prices and rationing supplies. This is a highly important task and the shortest possible road to unpopularity.

Detroit News: In framing his ode to the spring morning on daylight-saving time, the poet must not overlook the little ones groping their way to school.

Punch ©: "Commando technique in house-to-house fighting is to kick open doors and then duck," says a writer. Doubtless this will be remembered after the war when operations on the vacuum-cleaner front are resumed.

In Lighter Vein

C'est la Guerre

The New Yorker says that in Au Petit Paris, a restaurant in the East Sixties, crème vichyssoise is now de Gaulle soise, which is just as nice.

Well?

"Swimming is excellent for developing grace and poise."

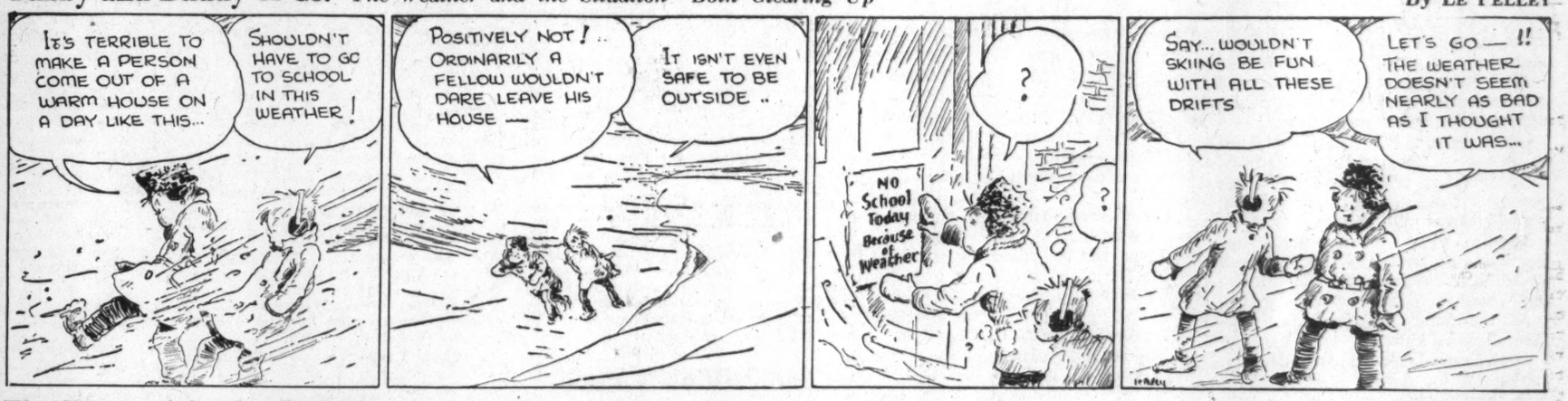
"Oh, yeah! Haven't you ever seen a duck?"—West Point Pointer.

Tit-Bits

"Don't pay any attention if my husband slams the door—he's a sound effects man at B. B. C."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Weather and the Situation—Both Clearing Up*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S TERRIBLE TO MAKE A PERSON COME OUT OF A WARM HOUSE ON A DAY LIKE THIS...
SHOULDN'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL IN THIS WEATHER!
POSITIVELY NOT! .. ORDINARILY A FELLOW WOULDN'T DARE LEAVE HIS HOUSE —
IT ISN'T EVEN SAFE TO BE OUTSIDE ..
?
NO School Today Because of Weather
SAY... WOULDN'T SKIING BE FUN WITH ALL THESE DRIFTS
LET'S GO — !! THE WEATHER DOESN'T SEEM NEARLY AS BAD AS I THOUGHT IT WAS...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Little Practice May Come In Handy at That!*

By RODGERS

Mr. Simpson started to ride the Boss's bicycle to the Post Office today and save just that much wear on our automobile tires—
"For," said he," If our tires wear out—well—we'll just have to walk back up North!"
WOW!
On second thought I guess he decided he might just as well practice up on his walking right now!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Glop Counts Ten*

By THE HAGERS

"MISS CRANE IS HERE. SHE CAME TO STATE YOUR LAUNDRY THIS WEEK WILL BE LATE."
THE GLOP JUMPED UP AND CRIED "GREAT SCOTT!" HE STOPPED WHEN I WARNED, "BETTER NOT."
"MISS CRANE DON'T MIND," I HEARD HIM SAY. "RETURN IT NEXT WEEK—ANY DAY."
"I STARTED SLIPPING ON MY CLIMB. YOU PUT THE BRAKES ON JUST IN TIME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Understanding the War

The American people have one great, immediate task—to outmatch the war effort of the Axis. If they did not know anything about the war except that their country is still on the defensive, they might get down to the production job with less distraction. But they are citizens of a democracy, and will support the war—and the peace—better if they share intelligently and as fully as possible in their leaders' knowledge of the necessities of the situation. In his Washington's Birthday talk, President Roosevelt did a splendid job—within the necessary limits—of helping Americans to understand the war.

Fundamental to the whole effort to resist the divide-and-conquer technique of the Axis is a recognition of the global nature of the war. Britain and America have been extremely fortunate in possessing leaders who, partly because of naval training and an appreciation of sea power, have grasped the larger strategy of this struggle as clearly as Hitler and his experts in geopolitics. But the danger remains that the people of the democracies have not yet learned the lesson of collective security, do not yet see that they must unitedly resist on a world front even when the attack appears to be on a place far away or unimportant to most of them.

For Americans, remote from most of the active fronts, the geography iesson the President presented is particularly useful. To recognize that Surabaya is more vital to their own war effort than Santa Barbara may be difficult—when a submarine attacks California—but as Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, if the outposts are lost the attacks on home territory will be pressed all the more freely. If the Japanese are not stopped in the Dutch Indies they will have to be stopped closer to America—or in America. That is why it is necessary for the United Nations—strained as they are to supply far-flung battlelines—to hold on while organizing superior forces for an offensive.

That is why it is necessary to resist the Axis effort to sow suspicion and cultivate jealousy of Allies. For every story Berlin or Tokyo tells Americans about the British or the Russians, it tells *them* an equally vicious story about America. Every plane or ship or gun they can beguile or frighten Americans into holding back for home defense today can so weaken the front lines that ten planes, ships or guns may be required next year to regain the bases lost.

The President was more effective in denouncing rumors than in giving the real antidote—more factual information. As to Pearl Harbor, the last word has not been said either as to its military effects or the manner in which these have been given the people. But the President did provide useful information about the necessities of defense in the Southwest Pacific, about the difficulties of supply at that distance and about the general effort to hold on and the hope that "we shall have the offensive soon."

Americans know enough about the situation to devote themselves to the three high purposes he listed, to avoid trying to make a turtle out of the eagle, to refuse to be "summer soldiers," to dig in on the first task—production.

Curious Circumstance

"Curiously," says an American flyer shooting down Japanese planes over the Burma Road, "their bombers are faster than their pursuits."

He adds, "That's probably because the bombers have American engines."

The Japanese were able to buy American airplane motors and tools for nine years after they had shown themselves aggressors by the invasion of Manchuria in 1931. Not until October, 1940, did the United States stop the export of aircraft parts to Japan.

Meanwhile, some Americans suffered considerable twinges of conscience. Others, if they read the news at all, apparently said to themselves, "Well, that's a long way off." Or maybe it was, "Am I my brother's keeper?" These others howled down President Roosevelt when he suggested "quarantining" aggressors in the fall of 1937.

Yes, it was a curious mentality that controlled America in those days. And it is having grim results for the American boys who now have to risk their lives to knock Japan's American-motored planes out of the sky. It makes one curious as to whether Americans and others after this war will have the moral sense to recognize an aggressor when they see one and to stop arming him.

Massachusetts Please Copy

Governor Lehman of New York has taken a step in aid of national defense, which other State governors might well emulate. He has trimmed the State budget by $3,000,000. This comes in addition to his earlier recommendation for a reduction of $5,000,000 under last year, and his proposal for a 25 per cent "emergency reduction" in the State income tax.

Americans are glad to pay staggering taxes to finance the war. They object to the added drain of non-vital, non-defense spending. In these critical years State expenditures count less in winning battles than do Washington's billion dollar outlays.

The New York executive found that increasing wartime employment had cut unemployment relief rolls, especially home relief. Other States may discover the same. He cut State aid to cities and recommended that all non-defense construction be postponed, thus building a reservoir of postwar public works. Other Governors may wish to do likewise.

The budget-trimming wasn't all easy. The Governor had to set aside $5,000,000 for new defense activities. And while higher yields are expected from business taxation this year, fewer cars on the road will mean reductions in revenue from the usually lucrative gasoline and motor vehicle taxes. But the will to curtail was present. And it was doubtless aided by the regular protests of taxpayer organizations and the economy preachments of a Republican-controlled Legislature which have helped make budget-reduction politically popular at Albany.

Other States—even Congress with its persistent non-defense spending—may see that what is possible in the Empire State is possible elsewhere.

Bombardment by Radio

The little boy who loved his "gazintas"—two gazinta four twice, three gazinta nine three times—can find a problem worthy of his mathematical talents in the inquiry: How many radio war-news programs equal one actual air raid? The question may sound facetious. But a recent study warns that excessive listening to broadcasts on the war may result in what it calls "radio fatigue."

The listener who tunes in on every broadcast only to hear the same news over and over again may be wasting energy that should be directed to more constructive ends. Moreover if the news is discouraging, he may be imposing on himself something of the suffering which Shakespeare reserved for cowards who "die many times before their deaths."

It is all very well to face bad news, to shake off lethargy, to feel one's complacency crashing under the impact of events. But, as an article in the American Sociological Review points out, "The first news of the bombing at Hawaii probably released enough energy . . . to build thousands of tanks and bombers . . . if it could have been directed into proper channels." If such news takes the listener back again and again to the radio in the hope of hearing merely curious details, or some new phrasing of the disaster, or some whipped-up "human interest" imitation of the drama, it may produce little besides a feeling of weariness.

Naturally the listener wants to know the latest, and radio broadcasters may argue that repetition is in order because many will hear at a later hour what they may have missed earlier. So the problem is one of self-control for the listener. He can choose a program which experience has shown to be a reliable roundup of the day's news, possibly accompanied by sound interpretation. For example, there is more than one kind of Swing on the air. Or when the listener has heard the first part of any news program without discovering a new event he can usually guess that the rest of the program will disclose little that is fresh.

Like the little boy, he has a problem in "gazintas"—how many programs will properly "go into" his leisure, how many air bombardments through the loudspeaker are required to keep him awake, how many only result in weariness? The person who is getting tired of the war may be only getting tired of hearing the same things about it over and over again.

The movement to transfer certain non-war departments of government to inland cities is gaining strength—among those in Washington who sleep in trees and parked automobiles.

The Bookshelf

Byways of American History

It is refreshing to learn that so serious a historian as Charles Warren, when he wishes, can turn aside to pursue an intriguing story down some side-lane of the past for sheer entertainment. This is what he has done in ODD BYWAYS IN AMERICAN HISTORY (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3). He has tracked down not one but an even dozen such yarns.

The book starts with an account of how the early American Presidents and Secretaries of State were embarrassed with gifts of Arabian horses and ultimately several African lions from the Dey of Algiers, the Sultan of Muscat, and other Near Eastern potentates. This was in an era when North African rulers laid the United States under tribute for the favor of not molesting American commerce and when diplomats were accustomed to receive expensive presents on the conclusion of an important treaty.

* * *

When the Bey of Tunis sent an envoy to negotiate the return of a seized Tunisian cruiser and a three-year tribute in naval stores, the ambassador brought along four Arabian horses as a gift to President Jefferson. The horses ultimately brought the Government a few hundred dollars at auction, against which the United States paid expenses of $15,000 for the emissary's stay in Washington and sent him home on an American ship.

Year after year Congress and the State Department wrestled with the problem of what to do with such presents and how to tell sensitive potentates that American diplomats were not permitted by the Constitution to receive presents from foreign princes. Their predicament was never quite so uncomfortable, however, as that of the American consul at Tangiers on one occasion.

The Emperor of Morocco insisted on presenting to the consul two magnificent lions as a mark of his esteem for the "sultans" of America. The nephew of the Emperor came with a retinue to deliver them. The consul explained he could not legally accept them for himself, for the President, nor for Congress. Very well, the Emperor would present them to the people of the United States. No, the consul would not receive them at all. But the Emperor's nephew was more than obdurate; in fact, his head was at stake.

So the nephew left the lions in the street, which was a narrow, short cul-de-sac in front of the consulate, and posted a guard to see that they remained there until the consul had to prepare a room for them and take them in.

* * *

After this there are some minor historical mysteries—such as what became of the thirteen-foot portraits of King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette which the Continental Congress begged from France along with loans for conducting the Revolution and which supposedly were destroyed with the Capitol in 1814 but reportedly were seen by a visitor from Philadelphia nearly thirty years later.

In slightly more serious vein there is a narrative of how General Washington's custom of delivering his Presidential address to Congress in person fell into disuse—largely because Congress assumed that a reply was necessary and trooped in a body to the President's house to make a response which before long became embroiled in politics. The book ends with an account of how Henry Clay's apparently innocuous proposal to ask President Jackson to proclaim a National Fast Day became a furious political issue. This partly explains why there was no nationally established Thanksgiving Day until Lincoln's time.

Considering that the author has given the Nation substantial, authoritative, and compendious histories of its Constitution, the Presidency, Congress, and the Supreme Court, in the preparation of which he doubtless turned up markers pointing to some of these byways, one hopes that Mr. Warren had as much fun compiling this volume as the reader has in perusing it. T. N.

Ten Million Thanks

Dear Joe:

You'll be receiving some books from me soon. I've noticed those posters of the Victory Book Campaign about your wanting books, and I figured I'd get busy and share a few with you. Well, that certainly offered a good chance to clean up the attic and what a lot of old magazines and Elsie Dinsmore series I found up there, and also several cook books, and one on fashions, and Uncle Pete's old textbooks he used in college. I had quite a collection, and just about felt I'd have done my duty by the time I took them down to the collection center in the Public Library.

Then, when I was wrapping them in a newspaper, I saw an item that you boys in the Navy on action-ready fleet units had to observe blackouts, and couldn't have any radios or movies or sports or entertainments because you were constantly at quarters, and that reading was often your only form of off-duty recreation. I just stopped wrapping that package and looked at those books I had chosen, and I knew I couldn't offer them to you.

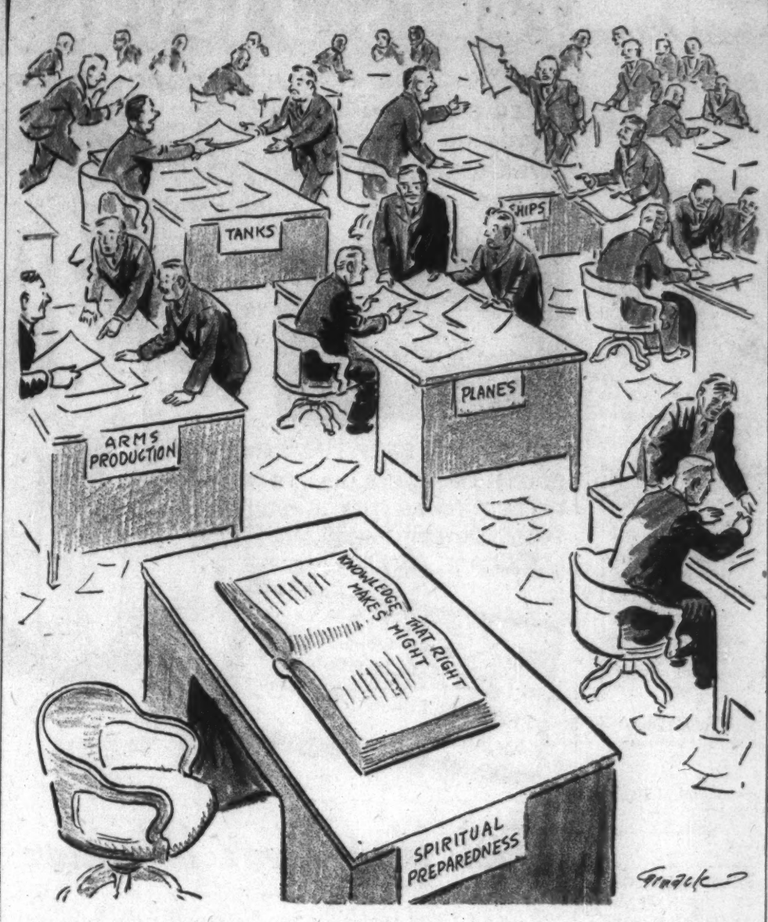
I knew I wouldn't want to depend on any of those volumes for relaxation if I had only a few hours away from duty. So I thought I'd send you the books I've liked best and all my treasured Reader's Digests. I feel prouder and happier about it, and if even one book opens up new fields of interest to you and you feel repaid for reading it, I'll be glad I sent them. I know that my best is only a small way of thanking you for all you are doing for us. You know, if everyone wanted to say "thanks" with a book, it wouldn't take long to get the ten million books you need.

Yours . . .

P. S. I'm giving the old magazines and books to the Library to sell. They'll buy some new books for you with the money they'll get. They said you needed some current textbooks, but I sort of winked and said, "Better add a real good western, too!"

M. M.

All-Out Defense Needed



Our Readers Say—

Intensive Pamphleteering Might Hasten the Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been averred that the first World War was shortened at least one year through leaflets dropped by airplanes. Is not the influence of proper literature well known?

Is not this the right time to help enlighten the whole world? With all the other means being used, of which there are many, to secure a lasting peace, is it not possible to strengthen them all by promoting the service which drops leaflets from airplanes?

Hitler has already shown he can't stand having his people know what is going on in the rest of the world—what other people are thinking and doing. Hasn't he banned listening to foreign broadcasts; banned foreign literature? Would we not be silly to disregard this admission of the weakness of the totalitarian form of government?

All literature dropped should be compiled and prepared by a combination of the best advertising men, the best linguists, men with understanding of foreign lands and peoples. It should be attractively laid out, and eye-compelling.

Why not enlarge what is now being done in dropping literature to an almost constant flow from airplanes at high altitudes over all enemy and enemy-controlled territories? Could not such literature consist of a wide range of works carefully translated, adapted and prepared by experts and refugees from the many different areas?

Furthermore, could not some such plan bring into action capital now idle?

The long messages that the Japanese are now dropping in the Philippines show clearly how well their generals and heads of government understand the value of leaflet dropping. Are we going to allow the Japanese to defeat us at our own game?

Portland, Maine — RUTH DYER

Second Month

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For us in Boston, February sailed in on a flood of rain rhymed with sleet tapping out staccato messages on roofs and windowpanes. The clouds loosed their loads, lingered and departed, leaving a pale greenish-blue path for the setting sun. Winter has been kind so far, as if most of his rigors were needed elsewhere. Only a few days of cold in these latitudes, and hardly enough snow to whiten the ground. The park squirrels' tails are thinly furred, making little provision for sterner weather to come; in Rhode Island someone discovered snowdrops blooming in a sunny corner; and little boys with skis and Christmas sleds have almost lost hope of using them this year. Old Man Winter, we can take it, but you'll have to hurry. There isn't much time left. E. W. G.

Boston

Greater Responsibility for Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In times like these, more than ever schools should realize the responsibility and place they have in helping to achieve ultimate victory for the democracies.

Instead of slacking down on their ideals and school curricula, headmasters and principals should impress more than ever upon the children and their parents that, as Nathaniel T. True, former principal of Gould Academy, said in 1884:

> Where all the facilities, physical, social, mental, and moral are harmonized and developed, you see the man, symmetrical, ready for noble work, and a world-wide influence.

Schools now have a greater responsibility to carry out a well-rounded, threefold program. This includes the physical, mental, and moral growth of its students.

It has been shown that through the physical education an avenue has been opened to a more forceful teaching of great moral and ethical principles, which we now find must be defended.

Schools should continue to maintain the ideal of preparing their students for citizenship by giving them a trained mind, useful knowledge of the principles of science, and command of the fundamental facts of the universe, a healthy body, correct habits of physical life, and a keen sense of one's duties to aid relationships with others both socially and physically.

ELWOOD F. IRELAND
Headmaster, Gould Academy
Bethel, Maine

In Defense of Stewed Rhubarb

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I rise to the defense of rhubarb, recently maligned in a paragraph on the Editorial Page? You have, in this reader's opinion, unfairly condemned a most delectable herb when you say:

> The Lady Next Door says on account of the sugar shortage her husband will give up rhubarb this spring—gladly.

Perhaps it is unfamiliarity with the real rhubarb that has prompted these aspersions on a hardy perennial herb whose tastiness has won it an honored place in many a menu, humble and exalted.

There may be those whose appreciation of the rosy-hued leaf stalks has been dimmed by too frequent encounters with it at the breakfast table. I am aware that a generation ago rhubarb greeted the country boy almost every morning during the season. This may have built up an inhibition in some. But most youngsters, and grown-ups too, gulped it down gratefully. It was cool and sweet. And occasionally it blossomed forth in succulent pies that dripped with syrup.

If rhubarb now has fallen into disfavor as the above note implies, what has caused this change of taste? Certainly the herb itself remains unchanged. It is still plentiful and inexpensive. And I deplore the inference that since the proper preparation of this dish requires sweetening—and lots of it—the sugar shortage will sound rhubarb's knell. Indeed! Let me assure you, that there are those of us who will find some way to continue to enjoy our beloved "rew-bub," even if it means using molasses on our oatmeal. H. S.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Rangoon: "Complete Victory"!

By Major Leroy R. C. Stockman

One reason for partial evacuation of Rangoon—which also makes the city difficult to defend—is lack of a proper fire alarm system, as we know it in the Occident. A tall tower on Sule Pagoda Street, over the fire station there, is one of the sights of Rangoon. The tower is the alarm system. Here a spotter is on duty twenty-four hours a day, and his business is first to locate the neighborhood where a fire has broken out, then hurry down and go off with the fire apparatus and try to find the fire. Hence, one can understand what confusion incendiary air raids cause in this city of 500,000.

Rangoon evacuated! How strange those words sound to one who for years called Rangoon "home." Yet, obviously its fall is not impossible—even likely. Burma is not defended by its native population as are the Philippines. The Burmese feel that they have little to fight for—although if they suffer the mastery of the invaders they will realize immediately what they have lost. The point is that no fire for self-government burns in the average Burmese heart—and no economic or other advantage has impressed them sufficiently to make them willing to fight for it.

* * *

Still one should bear in mind that Rangoon is not Burmese. Like Singapore, Penang, and other Eastern cities, it is filled with foreigners and under foreign influence. So Rangoon has her share of Tamil, Telegus, Chinese, Bengalese, Oriyas, Gujeratis, Chins, Shans, Hindus, Mohammedans, British, and Americans. Rangoon has over 100,000 Telegu coolies and rickshaw wallahs.

These coolies ply their rickshaws seven days a week trying to eke out a pitiably low standard of existence—pulling a rickshaw all day, and then sleeping on the sidewalks at night. These coolies are recruited in southern India to work in Burma, and as the civil population evacuates, I can see a stream of rickshaws being pulled along the now famous road to Mandalay.

Yan Goon is the city's proper name. Alaung Paya captured it in 1755 for the Burmese from the Talaings of Lower Burma and changed its name from Dagon. The literal translation of Yan Goon is "Victory Completed, or the End of Strife." The Japanese have changed the name of Singapore to Light of the South and if the City of Complete Victory falls, what will they rename it?

Call it what they may, it will still be Rangoon the Beautiful. The charm of Rangoon grows on you. As you come around Elephant Point and start up the Rangoon River with its rice fields on both sides, you see a hut here, a little village with its white shrine, then the rice and saw mills among the palms. It will not be long before you come to the wharf of Rangoon from where you can see the Strand Hotel, where Kipling is supposed to have written his famous poem, "On the Road to Mandalay."

But above and beyond all this, you will be looking for your first glimpse of the great Shwe Dagon pagoda, with its gold-covered dome above the palms and magnificent tropical foliage. This is considered one of the greatest sights in the Far East.

* * *

One cannot think of Rangoon without recalling all its wonderful markets—the municipal market on Montgomery Street, where comely Burmese women sell fruit, vegetables, flowers, silk, satin, cloth, trinkets or curios for your home, or the Burra Bazaar where one can buy anything from a needle to an anchor.

The Burmese women at Rangoon are the most modestly dressed women in the world. They wear the *aingee* right up their neck and the *longee* down to the ankles. The blending of color in their attire is pleasing. The woman is really the "businessman" of Burma. For she will conduct the stall at the bazaar, while "Maung" goes to the races, or elsewhere in search of pleasure.

The big business of Rangoon—teak, oil, silver, tungsten, tin, lead—is all handled by Europeans, the Scottish predominating. The Burma Corporation, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is a past president, is one of the largest silver extracting companies, if not the largest, in the Far East. Mr. Hoover did a wonderful job in transporting the smelters from Mandalay to Namtu. Many in Rangoon still recall his great work.

Rangoon University is one of the most modern seats of learning in the whole of the East, where the future leaders of Burma are being trained. Alongside Rangoon University is the great Judson College of the American Baptist Mission. Many thousands of American dollars have been poured into this institution to a very good advantage, and the planting is bearing fruit in this crisis.

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